THE

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,799—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of sailing 3-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1912				
16th Nov.	ARABIA	8000		
23rd ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
30th ,,	MEDINA	12200		
7th Dec.	ARCADIA	7000	MOLDAVIA	10000
14th ,,	EGYPT	8000		
21st ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MANGOLIA	10000
28th ,,	PERSIA	8000		

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1913.

4th Jan	SALSETTE	6040	MANTUA	11500
11th ,,	MACEDONIA	10500		
18th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
25th ,,	ARABIA	8000		
1st Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10500
8th ,,	CHINA	8000		
15th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
22nd ,,	EGYPT	8000		
1st March	MOREA	11000		
8th ,,	PERSIA	8000		
15th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
19th ,,	†ARCADIA	7000		
22nd ,,	MANTUA	11400		
29th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
5th Apl.	ARABIA	8000		
12th ,,	MOLDAVIA	10 00		
19th ,,	MALOJA	12200		
26th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
3rd May	EGYPT	8000		
10th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10500
17th ,,	PERSIA	8000		

All the above Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

† INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER. ONE CLASS ONLY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p. m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W C SYMES, Superintendent.

Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS

BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA :	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON :	GRINDLAY & Co.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

THE following SAILINGS have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains.	Leave Bombay on
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	11th Nov. 1912.
*Elysia	6368	J. Coverley	21st ,, ,,
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	4th Dec. ,,
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	15th ,, ,,
*Circassia	6716	C.F.Osborne R.N.R.	31st ,, ,,
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	18th Jan. 1913.
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	2nd Feb. ,,

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1913.

*Elysia	6368	J. Coverley	23rd Feb. 1913.
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	9th March ,,
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	23rd ,, ,,
*Circassia	6716	C.F.Osborne R.N.R	10th April ,,
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	22nd ,, ,,
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	5th May ,,
*Elysia	6368	J. Coverley	18th ,, ,,

* Fitted with Marconi wireless telegraphy.

FARES.

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Port Said	,, 445	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	,, 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	,, 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	,, 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	,, 605	957
Bombay to New York	,, 824	1,399
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	,, 445	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through Tickets to America per Anchor-Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., AGENTS, Bombay.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorus. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI,

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers, Tons.	Sailing Date, Time, Route via
Dumra 1695	Thurs. 14th Nov. 9 a.m. † C.M.
Linga 2185	Friday 15th Nov. ‡ 6 a.m. direct.
Lhasa 2184	Mon. 18th Nov. 11 a.m.* P.D. and C.M.

† Cutch Mandvie.
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka, Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH. (Weekly).

S. S. "Dumra" 1695 tons, on Thursday, 14th Nov. calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mohomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Baroda" 2,172 tons, on Wednesday, 20th November, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Bosreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3413 tons on Thursday 28th November, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Lightning," on or about 16th November.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents,

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY, 13th November, 1912.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
Oceanien	4143	Mages	21st Nov. 1912.
"Armand Behic"	6385	Mouret	16th Jan. 1913.
Sydney	4120	Rst	13th Feb. 1913.
Yarra	4142	Tivolle	13th Mar. 1913.
Oceanien	4143	Mages	11th April, 1913.

PASSAGE FARES.

	I class	II class	III class
To Marseilles (single)	Rs. 594	495	235
Do. (return)	Rs. 891	743	405
To London (single)	Rs. 660	528	270
Do. (return)	Rs. 990	792	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Italian Line at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

One sailing every four weeks.

For further particulars apply to—

H. WILLIAMS, Agent.

Albert Building, Horaby Road.

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct ; FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID.)

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Sicilia	6,000	D. Maganzini.	15th Nov. 1912.
Sardegna	6,000	A. Musio	15th Dec. 1912.
Sicilia	6,000	D. Maganzini.	15th Jan. 1913.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND ELECTRIC FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Ticket from, Rs. 450 to 550	Rs. 350		Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years from	Rs. 675 to 825	Rs. 525	Rs. 47

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through Tickets to NEW YORK in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, from Rs. 790 to Rs. 690 Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break journey at any port on route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Ischia	6,000	G. Belsito	10th Nov. 1912
Capri	6,000	A. de Arcangs	10th Dec. 1912
Ischia (a)	6,000	G. Belsito	8th Jan. 1913

(a) Proceeding direct from Singapore to KOBE.

SALOON Fares to COLOMBO, Rs. 75 ; to PENANG, Rs. 140; to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG, Rs. 220.

Subject to alterations; for further particulars apply to

G. FERREBO, Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY,

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO (WEYMOUTH) VIA SUEZ CANAL AND PORTSAID.

THESE STEAMERS afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four Berth Cabins, amidships, for First Class Passengers only.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Leave Bombay about
Umtali	3500	18th November, 1912.

FARES :—

Rs. 330 to Rs. 380 First Class.
Rs. 275 Second Class.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

For further particulars, apply to—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Bombay.

OAKES' MADRAS CHEROOTS

Are recognised as the standards of excellence. They are hand-made, and guaranteed free from opium. Highest awards whenever exhibited. The following are a few popular Brands :—

	Per 100 RS.	A.
Orientals, 5"—Boxed 100	3	8
United Service, 6" ,, 50	7	0
Vishnus (Longs) 5" ,, 100	3	14
Vishnus (Shorts) 3½" ,, 100	2	12

Obtainable at all Stores and Tobacconists throughout India and Burma, or direct from the Company at the Prices quoted above, delivered free by Post.

Write for New Illustrated Edition of Cigar Price List.

OAKES & CO., Ltd.,
Post Box 24, MADRAS.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....£400,000
RESERVE.....£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE :—16, Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES :—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.
INSURANCE of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COXS SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co.; SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL .....£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS .....£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS .....£ 335,000

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank,

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), DELHI, RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA, LUMPUR, KOTA, BAHRU (Kalantan) PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives sums for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due.

JAS. MURDOCH, Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.
CAPITAL PAID UP .....Rs. 10,00,000.
RESERVED FUND .....Rs. 12,500.

HEAD OFFICE :
7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES and AGENCIES :—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi, Lucknow Mandvi (Bombay), Rajkot, Sukkur, Surat and Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 1-2 per cent. per annum and on sum over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months, 5 per cent and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

JAFFER JOOSAB, Manager.

SEASON'S GIFTS.

Latest safe date for posting parcels *via* Brindisi to reach the British Isles in time for X'mas is

6th DECEMBER.

A beautiful assortment of dainty presents, suitable for husbands, wives, sons, daughters and friends, the latest productions of the English and Continental markets ; prices ranging from

RS. 5 TO £1,000.

We cordially invite an inspection and feel assured that from our wide, *recherché* and comprehensive stock we can supply the requirements of all our constituents, be their tastes ever so fastidious.

SPECIAL X'MAS CONCESSION.

Parcels sent direct to destination with all charges pre-paid.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

ART JEWELLERS and SILVERSMITHS, WATCH-MAKERS, &c.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

150° "SHELL"

"SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL.

150°

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED

"SHELL"?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS **Rs. 6** PER CASE

REFINED and PACKED in AMERICA. **150° TEST**

NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS **Rs. 5-4** PER CASE

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn.

SEE THAT YOU GET

"SHELL"

THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

"SHELL" 150°

IMPORTED BY

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., (INDIA) LD.,

GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

"SHELL" 150°

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN, CHEESE, the best obtainable.
PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.
ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.
MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments, received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.
HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.
WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and Italy.
SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.
FRESH ITALIAN LIMES, now in stock.
Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (pure grape Wine) in great demand.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

It is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Cholorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS :

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING, BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils.
Motor Spirit : Pratt's and Pegasus Brand
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS :—

Snowflake	150°	in cases.	
White Rose	150°	,,	,,
Chester	125°	,,	,,
Devoe's	125°	,,	,,
Monkey	125°	,,	,,

These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.

Elephant 125° in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

THE FIRM FOR

WEDDING CAKES.
WEDDING CAKE ORNAMENTS.
WEDDING CAKE STANDS.
WEDDING CAKE BOUQUETS.
WEDDING CAKE WREATHS.
WEDDING CAKE BOXES.
WEDDING FLAGS.
WEDDING FAVORS.
WEDDING CRACKERS.
WEDDING RECEPTIONS.
WEDDING CONFETTI, Etc., Etc., Etc.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, **BOMBAY.**

Telegrams :—"MONGIBROS," Telephone No. 325.

THE CURE OF INDIA.

The greatest curse of life in India is the ever present Fever, and Ague, yet a certain cure exists in

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE AND PILLS.

Take them at the first sign of Fever or Influenza.

Price Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

For pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc. Re. 1-8 ans. each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans. 4, each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT

Cures ring-worm, Dhobies-itch Etc. in a day. Ans. 4, each.

Of all dealers, or of

DR. H. L. ABLLIWALA J. P.,

WORLI, LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

FAVOURITES OF ROYALTY

ALL THINGS are now dated from the time of the great Coronation Durbar and however popular they were before that historic event there is no doubt that henceforth the proved merits and high class finish of the

DAIMLER, FIAT, AND WOLSELEY

Motor Cars as used by H. I. M. The King-Emperor, H. E. The Viceroy and all the principal Ruling Chiefs of India have placed these cars in the front rank far in advance of other Motors.

Full particulars of 1912 models from the SOLE AGENTS.

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.
11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. LORD HARDINGE.
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

GRAND LODGE OF ALL SCOTTISH FREEMASONRY IN INDIA.

THE ANNUAL INSTALLATION MEETING will be held at Freemasons' Hall, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY the 27TH NOVEMBER at 7 P. M. Master Masons of recognised Constitutions are eligible to attend the meeting and Banquet thereafter. Fee for the latter Rs. 6. Applications for tickets should be made through Secretaries of Lodges or direct to the undersigned not later than 20th instant.

ARTHUR W. S. WISE.
G. Secretary, A. S. F. I.
11, Hamam Street, Bombay.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on THURSDAY the 21st November, 1912, at 4-30 P. M. (Bombay Time) for the consideration of the following business:—

Election by the Corporation of an Additional Member of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

By order of the President,
P. P. VAGH,
Ag. Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 12th November 1912.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 P.M., (Bombay Time) on THURSDAY, the twenty-first day of November 1912 for works in PIPE SEWERS in the Elphinstone Reclamation District.

2. Plans may be seen and Form of Contract, Specification, &c., and all other particulars obtained free of charge on application to the Deputy Executive Engineer, Drainage.

3. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JAMES W. MACKISON, B. Sc., A.M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer.
Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 12th November, 1912.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Ghelabhai Narrondas has contracted to sell the property hereinafter described to our client. All persons therefore having any claim against the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift, lease, sale, lien, or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Offices at 57, Esplanade Road, Fort within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without any reference to any claim and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground with the message tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being at First Bhoiwada Lane outside the Fort of Bombay in the registration District, Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 69 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward C. No. 5309 and Street Nos. 66-68 and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 572 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the house of Jaysingbhai Javerchand and Premchand Javerchand on or towards the South by the said 1st Bhoiwada Lane on or towards the West by the house of Daya Purshotam and on or towards the North by the Sweepers passage with appurtenances etc.—Dated this 12th day of November, 1912.

EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & Co.,
Purchasers Attorneys.

INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

AN EXAMINATION will be held in Bombay for paid appointments as probationers in the European and Eurasian portion of the signalling establishment of the Telegraph Department in the Bombay Circle. Candidates must be between the ages of 15 and 20. Applications accompanied by certificates of birth and good conduct should be made to the Postmaster-General, Telegraph Traffic Branch, Bombay Circle, Bombay, who will furnish full particulars regarding date and subjects for examination and pay and prospects of Telegraphists in the Telegraph Department. Probationers (Males and Females) will receive an allowance of Rs. 2-; per mensem while under training and after passing a satisfactory examination, will be appointed as Telegraphists.

M. A. THOMPSON,
for Postmaster-General,
Telegraph Traffic Branch,
Bombay Circle.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & CO., BOMBAY.

DELHI AGENTS: KING, KING & CO

MESSRS. PHIPSON & Co. beg to announce they have APPOINTED as their DELHI AGENTS MESSRS. KING, KING & Co., who will hold a stock of their Wines, etc., from the 10th October, 1912.

Address:

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
(Agents for Messrs. Phipson & Co.),
1, Kashmir Gate, Delhi.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & CO.,

DEALERS IN STATIONERY,
SURVEYING
ENGINEERING
AND
DRAWING
INSTRUMENTS, Etc.
ARTISTS'
MATERIALS Etc.,
(No 9-13 KANTA BUILDING,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette, Ld."

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT

There will be a complete change of Programme:—

1. DR. BRIAN PELLIE ESCAPES FROM PRISON.
2. BETWEEN TWO GIRLS.
3. THE LIVE MAN'S TOMB.
4. JINI'S BIRTHDAY.
5. WEEKLY GAZETTE.

THREE SHOWS AS USUAL.

7 to 8: 8-30 to 9-30: 10 to 11 p.m.

IN AID OF CHRIST CHURCH ORGAN FUND.

GRAND ENTERTAINMENT

BYCULLA SCHOOL GROUNDS

Entrance Parel and Clare Roads.

Wednesday, 13th November, 1912.

PART I.

SHORT CONCERT

PART II.

"THE JACOBITE"

(A COMIC DRAMA).

IN TWO ACTS.

COMMENCE 9-0 P. M.

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CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
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AUCTION SALE of valuable landed property at Dookerwadi (Lot No. 1), near Chira Bazar.

Under instructions from Mr. Vithaldas Nensey the Receiver in Suit No. 850 of 1911 (Bai Lanubai widow vs. Bai Bhivrabai, widow of Sirdar Rao Nana Moroba and others) Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY the 13th day of November, 1912, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the following valuable landed property on the premises:—

Lot No. 1 Dookerwady property.

PARTICULARS.—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari ground belonging to the late Honourable Jagonnath Shanker Sheth together with the dwelling-house and premises standing thereon situate lying and being in or forming portion of Charniwady or commonly called and known by the name of Dookerwadi Lane without the Fort of Bombay bearing New Survey No. 8135 in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay abutting on the South side of the said Dookerwady Lane, containing by admeasurement two hundred and twenty-two square yards and six-ninths of another square yard, a little more or less and bounded as follows:—That is to say on the East by the house of Cowasjee Fakirji Shidva, on the West by the house of Narayan Purshotam, on the South by the house of Shapoorji Hormasji Canji and on the North by the said Dookerwadi Lane, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 2 Street Nos. 4, 6, 8, and Ward No. 3590.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulji Khambatta and Thakoredas, attorneys for the aforesaid Receiver, at their office No. 7 Church-gate Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 13th November, 1912.

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THIS-DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 13th Nov., 1912, at 4-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, of the Hashmat Mahal Bungalow, in 12 lots, the very valuable immovable properties situate on the Queen's Road, Hughes Road, and Sandhurst Road, Chowpati, formerly the property of the late Mr. Mahomadaly Rogay, but now the property of Aishabibi, his widow, and Rabiabibi alias Mumtaz Jahan Begum, his daughter.

Lot No. 1.—Vacant land of pension and tax tenure partly leasehold and partly newly assessed land fronting on Queen's Road, admeasuring 1,333 square yards or thereabouts.

Lot No. 2.—Vacant land partly of pension and tax tenure, and partly newly assessed land with the building thereon, formerly occupied by the Orient Club and now by the Khoja Punjibhoy Club, fronting on Queen's Road admeasuring 2,164½ sq. yds. or thereabouts.

Lot No. 3.—Vacant land partly of pension and tax tenure, and partly newly assessed land fronting on Queen's Road containing 1,444½ square yards or thereabouts.

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Lot No. 5.—Vacant land of pension and tax tenure, fronting on the Queen's Road, containing 1,553 sq. yds. or thereabouts.

Lot No. 6.—Vacant land of pension and tax tenure, fronting on the Queen's Road, containing 1,596¾ square yards or thereabouts.

Lot No. 7.—Piece of land of pension and tax tenure with the buildings standing thereon, fronting on Queen's Road, containing 1644·21 sq. yds. or thereabouts.

Lot No. 8.—Piece of land of pension and tax tenure, with the out-houses standing thereon, containing 1,825½ sq. yds. or thereabouts.

Lot No. 9.—Vacant land of pension and tax tenure, containing 1,868¾ sq. yds. or thereabouts.

Lot No. 10.—Piece of land of pension and tax tenure with the building thereon, containing 2,460½ sq. yds., or thereabouts.

Lot No. 11.—Piece of land of pension and tax tenure, with trees standing thereon, fronting on Hughes Road, containing 4,509 square yards or thereabouts.

Lot No. 12.—Piece of land of pension and tax tenure with trees, standing thereon, fronting on Hughes Road, containing 11,539¾ sq. yds. or thereabouts.

The land comprised in the above twelve lots is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue and assessed by the Municipality under various numbers and it is impossible to allocate any particular number or numbers to any particular lot or lots.

A plan of the above lots can be inspected at the office of Messrs. Craigie, Blunt and Caroe, the Solicitors for the Vendors, at Standard Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay, or at the office of Messrs. BENNETT and Co., the Auctioneers, at No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

The above plots with other properties belonging to the late Mahomedali bin Mamomed Ameen Rogay are at present mortgaged but reconveyances thereof will be obtained from the mortgagees prior to completion of sales.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable rich Jewelled Gold Enamelled and Silver Watches.

Under instructions from the Administrator Junagadh State, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 14th inst. at 2 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort, a large lot of very valuable rich jewelled gold and enamelled repeater watches, Chronographs, Automatic and wrist watches, Hunters, large and small gent's and lady's gold enamelled watches, gold plain watches by J. Macab, J. Jones and other English and Swiss Makers, rich jewelled gold bracelet-watches, open face rich silver and gun metal watches, hunters, chronographs, repeaters, etc. etc.

The above is now on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed property at Chinch Bunder Row.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, TO-MORROW THURSDAY the 14th inst., sell by Public Auction on the premises at 5 p. m. (S.T.) on account and risk of the concerned the following:—

All that piece or parcel of land with the messuage tenements, chawl and premises standing thereon situate at Chinch Bander Row opposite the Khoja Jamat Khand outside the Fort in the Registration sub-district of Mandvi fronting the north side of Chinch Bunder 1st Row containing by admeasurement 919 square yards or thereabouts assessed by the Collector of Pension and Tax under Nos. 271 and 3144 and bounded as follows:—On the east partly by the property belonging to Ebrahim Ramji and partly by the property of Ibrahim Ramji and Mohamed Rowji, on the west by the property of Maloo Momun on or towards the north by the property of Montmasagarfo Vini Sagurfe and on the south by the Chinch Bander 1st Row and which chawl is assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 26 and together with the said piece or parcel of land were formerly and are now in the occupation of Soomar Noor Mahomed and others.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON, COTTON WASTE, AMERICAN STRIPING COTTON, COTTONFLY CLEAN AND OILY, THREAD WASTE, WHITE AND COLOURED ETC., damaged by fire and or water.

On FRIDAY, the 15th instant, at 4 p.m

B. O. C.

—B. O. C. KEROSINES—

Waterlily 150°F.—Firefly 125°F.—Chukker 125°F.—Victoria 125°F.

LUBRICANTS. Fuel & Cylinder Oils. WAX, CANDLES.

B. O. C.

PETROL. MOTOR OILS A & B. Motor Grease.

BURMAH OIL Co., Ld.

Agents: SHAW WALLACE & CO.,

CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 11.] [BOMBAY, Nov. 12.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols ...	74 3-16		1-16
3 do. Rentes ...	89 1-4		1-4
4½ do. Sterling Loan ...	91		unchgd
do. do. Gov. Securities...	63 3-4		unchgd
Bar Silver in London Spot ...	28 13-16		3-16
do. 2 months' hence...	28 15-16		3-16
Bar Silver in New York ...	42 3-8		3-8
Exchanges on London at Paris ...	25·23		unchgd
do. do. at Berlin...	20·54	1-2	
do. do. New York ...	4 85 3-8		unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate...	5		since
do. Short London Bills	17th Oct		
3 months' sight...	4 15-16		unchgd
do. Indian Bank Bills			
6 months' sight...	4 3-4		unchgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	5 1-2		unchgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	5 3-8		unchgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	3 1-8	1-8	
do. 7 day Market Loans...	3 5-8		1-8

Bar Gold. ... 77-9 unchgd.

Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 7-8 unchgd.

Closing Tone of Silver—Fall caused by absence of buying orders.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Steady.	Good business done.
Futures		Firm
Manchester	Firm but not active	
Total Sales	... 10,000 bales.	
Sold on Speculation and for Export...	1,000 "	
Imports	... 39,000 "	
Mid-Americans	... 6·90+0·3	

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar-Apl.
6·66	6·63	6·62	6·62	6·62
+14	+13	+12	+12	+12
Apr.-May.	May.-June	June-July.	July-Aug.	
6·61	6·61	6·61	6·60	
+11	+11	+12	+12	

New York 11 a.m., Dec. 12·01 Mar. 12·31.
New York official Noon call Dec. 12·03, Mar. 12·33.
New Orleans 10 a.m. Dec. 12·33, Mar. 12·53.

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	78,000
" Receipts at " last year ...	85,000
" Exports to Great Britain ...	52,000
" Exports to Continent ...	56,000
" Spot Cotton ...	12·20+05

Futures—Month of Dec. 11·69—24 } Declined owing to foreign selling and to longs unloading

Futures—Month of Mar. 11·97—23

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton ...	12 1-4+1-8
Futures month of Dec. ...	12·10—18
Futures month of Mar. ...	12·20—19
Tone of Spot Cotton ...	Steady.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ...	... Nominal
Do. Months— ...	.....
Do. Name of Ports— ...	.....
Wheat White Karachi ...	... 39 1-4
Do. Months ...	... Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Buyers.	
Wheat Red Karachi ...	... 38 3-4—1-4
Do Months— ...	... Nov.-Dec
	London—Sellers

Tone—Quiet
Wheat afloat for United Kingdom ... 240,000.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe—62lbs ... } No Sellers
Do. Months— ...
Barletta Russo 62 12lbs ... ...

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian 38 1-4
Do Months ... Feb.-Mar.—Sellers

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c. ex-ship.	...53 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months—	...Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—	Antwerp—Sellers
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship	... Nominal
Do. Months—	... .
Do. Name of Ports.—	... .
Brown Cawnpore ...	...48 3-4—1-4
Do. Months—	...Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—	Antwerp—Sellers

Tone—Quiet but steady.

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ...	... 55 3-4—1-2
Do. Months—	...Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Sellers.	
Tone—Quiet	
Linseed Calcutta ... ... }	Not received
Do. Months— ... ... }	
Do. Name of Ports— ... }	
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ...	48 3-4—5-8
Do. Months—	... Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports—	Hamburg Sellers

COTTONSEED.—

Bombay Cottonseed Market ...	£ 6-17-0 unchgd
	Nov.-Dec.—Hull—Sellers—Dull

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) ...	... 14 7-8 unchgd

RUBBER—

Para Rubber... ...	... 4 4 1-4—1 1-2d
	Nov.-Dec.—Buyers—Steady

METALS—

Copper Braziers G M C ...	£ 88
Yellow Metal ...	d 7 3-8 unchgd.
Standard Copper G M B ...	£76 1-2

FREIGHTS—

Coals—Cardiff to Bombay Canals...15s 6d—Nominal.

ARRIVALS:—
Stanley Hall.—Sardegna

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ...	... 12 9 unchgd
Do. Months of Shipment...	Jan.-Mar.—Sellers.
Tone—Steady—But very little doing.	
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ...	...12 3 3-4 unchgd
Do Months of Shipments	...Jan.-Mar.—Sellers

Tone—Steady—Inactive.
German Beet-root 50 p.c. ... 9 6 1-2+1-2d
Months of Shipments ... Nov.—Sellers
10 unchgd—May—Sellers.
Tone—Steady—Only small business.
S A B & Similar Crystal C & F India ... ... 14 1 1-2 unchgd
Months of Shipments ...Jan.-Mar.—Sellers.
Tone.—Scarcely anything doing.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... 12 unchgd
Month of Shipments ... Dec.—Value
Tone—Firm.
Java Sugar—No change—Little or no business doing.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [12TH Nov., 1912.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
2 Boxes Bulls...	1,51,941	Freemantle	National Bank
35 Bars Silver	75,000	London	do
1 Box Bulls ...	75,659	Perth	Chartered Bank
102 Bars Silver	2,10,000	Adelaide	do
15 Boxes Sovs...	11,25,000	Freemantle	Mercantile Bank
1 Parcel Silver	20	London	Yokohama Bank
2 Bundles Rs...	4,000	Linga	National Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 9th and 10th Nov., 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	20	23,112
B. B. and C. I. Railway...	25	29,468

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE :—

There were no changes in rates on opening this morning, but the tone of the market was firmer. There has, however, been little business doing either way, the enquiry for Bank remittances having been moderate, while Private bills are still scarce. Far eastern rates are easier.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-32d
Demand Drafts	...1s. 4 1-16d
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 11-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 11-32d, to Feb.
Do. do Francs	...171 1-2
Do. do Marks	...139 3-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...151
Shanghai "	...209 1-4
Japan "	...160

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market is partially closed and little business has been done.

We quote nominally :—

Cash ...	Rs. 95 6 0
Settlement ...	" 95 5 0

BULLION:—

Bar silver in London yesterday closed 3-16 lower both for ready and forward, at 28 13-16 and 28 15-16 respectively. New York was 3-8 down at 62 3-8. Nominal quotations are given below, the market being partially closed. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold ...	... Rs.	23 15 0
Australian " ...	... "	23 15 0
Sovereigns " ...	... "	15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)		
Ready ...	... "	72 8 0
1st Settlement ...	... "	72 10 0
2nd Settlement ...	... "	72 15 0
Silver (cum duty)		
Ready ...	... "	81 14 0
1st Settlement ...	... "	82 0 0
2nd Settlement ...	... "	82 5 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

After advancing early in the day, the American markets yesterday closed with a fairly sharp decline of 24 and 23 points in futures in New York, and 18 and 19 points in New Orleans. Spot cotton in New Orleans was, however, 1-8 up which shows strength in the market, and the near future is uncertain. In any case the steady advance there has been of late has received a check. In the local market good Broach last night, advanced to Rs. 314 on receipt of the New York opener, but this morning the quotation was Rs. 310. There has been little business doing during the day as export buyers are not inclined to pay the rates asked. Some speculative business has been done in the bazaar. Prices close irregular as under.

There has been a fair enquiry for ready new crop Bengals.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Fine M. G. Broach ...	... Rs.	319	March
Good M. G. Broach ...	... Rs.	309 1-2	"
Fine M.G. Wardha-Hinguughat ...		310-11	Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur ...	... "	308-9	"
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon...		303	"
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola...	... "	299-300	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	... "	287	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	... "	277	"
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	... "	273-4	"
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	... "	274-5	Dec.
" " " ...	... "	277-8	Nov.
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	... "	260	Jan.

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone ...	... Easy.
Estimated Sales ...	... 10,000 bales.
Total Imports ...	... 1,000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
6·54	6·51	6·51
	—12	—11
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr	Apr.-May.
6·50	6·50	6·49
	—12	
May-June.	June-July.	July-August.
6·49	6·49	6·48
	—12	

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market is quiet.

We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs.	9 0 0	B.T.
December	"	9 11 3	B.T.
Apl-May 1913 ...	"	9 15 3	B.T.

RAPESEED:—Quiet and easier for ready.

We quote :—

Brown Delhi Apl-May 1913...	Rs.	8 6 6	B.T.
Brown Cawnpore ready ...	"	7 12 0	B.T
Yellow " " ...	"	8 11 0	"
GINGELLYSEED:—			
Tone—Quiet.			
Bold White 85 p.c. ...	Rs.	54 8 0	
Black Kutni	"	46 0 0	
Ready White Khandeish	"	57 0 0	
POPPYSEED :—			
Tone—Quiet. We quote :—			
Ready ...	"	Rs. 12 11 6	B. T.
CASTORSEED:—			
Tone—Quiet. We quote :—			
Ready ...	... Rs.	38 0 0	
COTTONSEED :—			
Tone—Steady. We quote :—			
Ready ...	... Rs.	28 0 0	
Forward ...	... "	26 8 0	D. J.
GROUNDNUTS :—			
Tone—Quiet.			
We quote :—			
Jan.-Feb. Bold	... Rs.	45 0 0	
Jan.-Feb. Small	... "	44 0 0	
MOWRASEED:—			
Tone—Quiet. We quote :—			
Ready ...	... Rs.	3 4 6	B. T.
WHEAT :—			
The market is steady.			
We quote :—			
White Pissi ready 85 p.c.	Rs.	5 8 0	B. T.
" " May 1913 ...	"	5 8 3	"

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,755
Bank of India	65 1-2
Eastern Bank	94
Indian Specie	72 1-2

MILLS.

David	446 1-4 Dec.
Finlay Mills	400
Kohinoor	852 1-2
Manockji Petit	3,225
New Great Eastern	220
Standard	1,460

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary —	174 1-2
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	184
Colaba Land and Mill	1,500
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	22 3-4

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley	555

TWO DAYS' RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 48 hours ended at 6 p. m., on yesterday :—

Cotton	5,392	bales.
Wheat	25,420	cwts.
Linseed	1,417	"
Rapeseed	39	"
Gingellyseed	3,881	"
Poppyseed	514	"
Groundnuts...	94	"
Castorseed	228	"
Rice	121,963	"
Myrabollams...	416	"
Cottonseed	1,170	"
Mowrasee	4	"
Gram	7,990	"
Jowaree	1,995	"
Maize	585	"
Barley	5,377	"

Balances held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of :—

Oct. 1910 ...	...Rs.	16,12,66,000
Do. 1911 ...	...Rs.	16,22,19,000
Do. 1912 ...	...Rs.	22,50,07,000

BANK OF MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 12

The Bank of Madras has raised the rate of interest by one per cent., the present rate being five per cent

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 5th Nov., 1912, as compared with the statement of 29th Oct. 1912 :—

Liabilities.	Oct. 29. Rs.	a.	p.	Nov. 5. Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund...	1,83,00,000	0	0	1,83,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at head office.	1,79,17,255	4	9	1,86,92,546	12	7
Other Deposits, &c ...	17,25,44,414	12	4	17,05,17,129	15	10
Bank Post Bills, &c...	9,59,003	4	6	10,60,902	13	9
Sundries ...	19,43,377	7	1	21,72,426	14	6
	23,16,64,055	12	3	23,07,43,006	8	8
Assets.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Govt. Securities other authorized Investments ...	2,15,20,190	0	0	2,13,37,590	0	0
Loans on Govt. & other authorized Securities	98,16,007	0	0	98,86,507	0	0
Accounts of Credit on do ...	3,31,65,919	5	10	3,72,25,868	10	11
Bills discounted, &c ...	5,13,85,292	2	0	5,22,01,929	5	7
Balances with other Banks ...	3,63,11,361	8	5	3,58,60,491	8	9
Bullion ...	17,79,512	0	5	20,79,567	2	5
Dead Stock ...	24,56,536	8	9	24,96,476	4	6
Stamps ...	11,325	13	1	11,222	3	1
Sundries ...	3,59,222	8	10	3,57,948	8	7
	16,18,45,876	15	4	16,14,57,503	11	10
Cash, &c., at Head Office...	6,98,18,678	12	11	6,92,85,502	12	10
Cash, &c., at Branches ...						
	23,16,64,055	12	3	23,07,43,006	8	8

Liabilities.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office ...	6,13,453	Decrease.
Government at Branches ...	13,88,745	Increase.
Other Deposits ...	20,27,285	Decrease.
Post Bills...	1,01,394	Increase.
Assets.		
Bank's Investments...	1,12,190	Decrease.
Loans...	9,40,053	Do.
Accounts of Credit ...	8,16,637	Increase.
Mercantile Bills ...	4,50,870	Decrease.
Cash at Head Office ...	7,43,212	Do.
Do. at Branches ...	2,10,035	Increase.

Percentage 36·00.

KARACHI WHEAT TRADE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Nov. 12.

Wheat continues to flow freely towards Karachi, the arrivals this month up to the 10th instant being 44,245 tons, as compared with 38,484 and 14,260 tons for the same period in 1911 and 1910 respectively.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 12.

There was little alteration in the posting of the coal share market to-day, business continuing extremely dull and inactive, with only moderate business done. For jute shares there was strong enquiry and a fair volume of business was done at full to advancing prices.

In coal Kuardis, which yesterday started at Rs. 16 and decreased to Rs. 15-12, were done at Rs. 15-10 and Rs. 15-12, while Bhalgoras at Rs. 28 were two annas less than yesterday's opening price.

There was also little doing in the jute and gunny markets, buyers of loose jute being chary of doing business, while in gunnies, sellers were holding out for better prices.

SUCCESSFUL LIFE OFFICE.

The Empire of India Assurance Company Ltd.

Experience is proving that our possessions in the East are becoming more and more a fruitful field for life Insurance, and that it is being cultivated to good purpose by the "Empire of India. This office, says the "Finance Chronicle, whose headquarters are in Bombay, was established in 1897. From the first it was managed with exceptional skill and ability, and, while it has seen a number of offices who sought in other lands to escape the keen competition in the Mother Country fall by the way it has demonstrated, by its yearly recorded, that, by an extremely careful selection of risks, it is possible for a life office to transact a sound and remunerative business in that Eastern clime. The great dependency affords abundant opportunity for Insurance and commercial enterprise, and that the "Empire of India" is doing its share in bringing home to the masses of that country hitherto untutored in them the salutory lessons of life assurance, is demonstrated by the company's history of continuous improvement. Nor is it less gratifying to contemplate that, while it is rendering such good service to the native population, it is at the same time maintaining and increasing its own popularity and influence, and thereby justifying its existance to its shareholder.

While the annual reports have thus been uniformly excellent, especial interest attaches to the third quinquennial valuation of the assets and liabilities of the company by its consulting actuary, Mr. G. F. Hardy, F.I.A., F.S.S. The period covered, ending 29th February, 1912, was marked by the rapid expansion which characterised the preceding period, and represented an increase of 130 per cent., the total contracts in force numbering 19,125, as compared with 8,020 contracts at the commencement of the quinquennium. The consolidated revenue account set forth that the life assurance fund had increased from Rs. 13,53,406 to the princely sum of Rs. 48,15,962. Then we find that the average rate of interest earned, namely, 4.20 per cent., was nearly 4-1 per cent. higher than in the preceding valuation period, and gives a substantial margin over the rate of interest assumed in the periodical valuations. In conformity with the uniform experience of the society since its establishment, the claims by death were well under expectation, evidence, as already noted, of careful selection, and also that the society's table of mortality is a safe one. Furthermore, the expenses of management, including commission, have declined during the period from 26.2 per cent. to a trifle under 23.3 per cent., a most moderate rate, in view of the large amounts of new business effected. The rate of interest assumed remained at 3 1-2 per cent, and was nearly 3-4 per cent. below that which was actually earned.

Notwithstanding the fact that the valuation was made on a somewhat more stringent basis than on the previous occasion, the valuation balance-sheet showed a surplus of assets over liabilities of Rs. 3,75,071. This gratifying result, coupled with the steady advance in the company's financial position, enabled the directors to grant a reversionary instead of a contingent bonus at the same rate as before, absorbing Rs. 2,81,936, and make all existing bonus additions absolute instead of contingent at a cost of Rs. 17,900. Of the surplus Rs. 3,33,151 represented the divisible profit, of which one tenth was divisible among the shareholders and the nine tenths among the policy-holders. There remained, therefore, a sum of Rs. 41,920 to be carried forward to the next quinquennium. As a result of expert management in all departments, the past five years were the best the company had had, and not only enabled the rate of bonus to be maintained, but a more liberal system of distribution to be adopted. When the very low premiums charged are taken into consideration, such results must be regarded as most satisfactory in every respect.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOV. 12.

FOR LIVERPOOL

Lockaley Hall s—1,000 cwts bonemeal, R Kaderbhoy ; 250 bales savri cottonseed, J Kasum ; 6 bales silk kakoons, Killick Nixon and Co ; 2,000 cwts bonemeal, Croft Mody and Co ; 2,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 75 casks skins, Nizamuddin and Co.

Elysia s—20 bales wool E Shewji ; 296 bales wool, M Ramjidas.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—44 cwts fishmaws, R Dhamji and Co ; 700 cwts cotton cuttings and 60 cwts old rubber, E Hajim ; 20 cwts fishmaws, J M Rahimtoola ; 50 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co ; 53 cwts mica, W H Brady and Co ; 15 bales hides, A E H Mahomed ; 118 bales hides, W and A Graham and Co ; 40 bales hides, M J Joomabhoy and Co ; 3 bales hides, B Moloobhai ; 6 bales skins, E D Sassoon and Co ; 88 bales skins and hides, R M Kooka ; 6 cases bees wax, M Yessof and Co ; 135 cwts mother of pearl shell, R Mahomed ; 95 cwts old rubber, A H S Shniwalls.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Arabia s—4 cases garnet stones, M B Ahmed Bros.

FOR NEW YORK.

Arabia s—3 bales carpets, Thos Cook and Son.

Boveric s—2 pots rosa oil, Volkart Bros ; 1,375 cwts myrabollams, P Mathuradas and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Elysia s—55 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Serbistan s—6,000 cwts barely, L Dryfus and Co.

Highland Monarch s—4,002 cwts gingellyseed and 2,000 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 1,000 cwts cattle horns, J M Rahimtoola; 1,000 cwts linseed, K Devchand and Co; 3,000 cwts linseed, L Dryfus and Co.

FOR HULL.

Cornwall s—1,925 cwts castorseed, R S Forges; 2,000 cwts castorseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Cornwall s—110 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Kobistan s—1,200 cwts bonesinewr, Croft Mody and Co; 100 bales cotton, Solomon Bros; 133 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Sicilia s—785 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 1,500 cwts gram, C Boggiano and Co.

Warsha s—100 bales cotton, M Muncherhersha and Co.

FOR CATANIA.

Sicilia s—2,300 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANCONA.

Leopolis s—189 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Leopolis s—4 bales cotton, James Finlay and Co; 1,001 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co; 116 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 1,000 1-2 cwts gingellyseed, John Fachire.

FOR VENICE.

Leopolis s—220 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR FIUME.

Leopolis s—40,002 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kamakma Maru s—100 bales cotton, Sassoon J David and Co.

Ischia s—125 cwts dryfruits, K Hunsroy and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Kamakura Maru s—300 bales cotton, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Kamakma Maru s—160 bales cotton, H Nensy and Co; 1,000 bales cotton C Ebrahim and Co 500 bales cotton and 11 bales wool, M B Kaisha; 280 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 1 bales wool, M B Kaisha; 470 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

A Ceylon correspondent writes :—Nuwara Eliya residents are much interested to learn that the racecourse has been in existence for half a century. There are scarcely any old residents now who remember the time, which Mr. C. Featherstonhaugh writes of from home, when the course was opened, but it is of interest to mention that Mr. J. Wickwar, who went home a couple of years ago, was hon. secretary of the Gymkhana Club for twenty-five years and was presented with a "souvenir" of his connection with the club before he retired, after his valuable services to sport up-country. The proposal made by the only survivor of that sporting trio who "cut the first sod" in May, 1863, is regarded as a happy one—to include a new race called the Jubilee Plate Stakes in the February meet next year.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

MIDNAPORE.

MARRIAGE.

CAIRNS—BARRY—November 11, at St. John's Church, Midnapore. By the Rev. J. F. Oddin Taylor, John M. Cairns, the only son of the late Andrew Cairns of Edinburgh and Mrs. Cairns of Anniesland, Glasgow, to Florence Dorothy, the only daughter of the Rev. H. T. Barry of 90, Oxford Gardens, North Kensington, formerly rector of Blisworth, Northamptonshire.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Maidania, 6 to 12 p. m.

America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8 ; 8-30 to 9-30 ; 10 to 11-30 p. m.

Maxim : "In all things throughout the world, the men who look for the crooked will see the crooked, and the men who look for the straight will see the straight."—John Ruskin.

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Medina" with the outward mails of the 1st instant left Aden at 5 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a. m. on Friday next.

DEPARTURES.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Arabia" will leave Bombay harbour on Saturday next at 2-39 p. m.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur) ...	12-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	8-30	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class),	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-25
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		"
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Gusarat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express	6-45	17-0
Weekly Boat Express every Friday (from 18th October to 27th December 1912)		12-0

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p. m. to-day :—

March ...	Europe United ... W. Zeble
Coro, Marcia ed Aria ...	Il Pirata ... Bellini
a Melodie ..	Un peu d'Amour ... Lao Silisu
b Song ...	Violets ... Wrights
Grand Selection ...	Les Contes d'Hoffmann ... Offenbach
Valse ...	La Vie Joyeuse ... Zulueta
Selection ...	Haddon Hall ... Sullivan
Galop ...	Over the Sticks ... Brunn

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. H. R. Vaughan and Officers, the band of the 1st Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, will play the following programme of music, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day :—

March ...	A Bunch of Roses ... Chapi
Valse ...	Nights of Gladness ... Ancliffe
Selection ...	Carmen ... Bizet
A Veil dance ...	Mystic Beauty ... Finck
Song March ...	A Lovely Day for a Sail ... Bidgood
Excerpt ...	Paderewski ... Arr. Sommer
Selection ...	Princess Caprice ... Fall
Idyll ...	A Lancashire Ramble ... Arthur

BAND AT MAIDANIA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel H. K. MacGeorge and Officers the String Band of the 117th Mahrattas will play the following programmes of music at Maidania this evening under the direction of Mr. W. H. Bond, Bandmaster :—

FROM 6-30 TO 8 P. M.

March ...	Under Freedom's Flag ... Newewisaki
Overture ...	Tancredi ... Rossini
Valse ...	Septembre ... Godin
Intermezzo ...	Old love is never forgotten ... Vollstedt
Selection ...	Leslie Stuart's Songs ... Allan
Song ...	The Deathless Army ... Tretore

FROM 9-30 TO 11 P. M.

March ...	Kaiser Frederick ... Friedmann
Overture ...	The Siege of Rochelle ... Balfe
Valse ...	Decembre ... Godin
Three Dances from Henry VIII ...	German
Selection ...	Gipsy Love ... Lehar
Serenade ...	Love in Arcady ... Beydn Wood
Fest March ...	Tannhauser ... Wagner

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.—There will be a concert given at the above institute to-night at 9 p.m. by the crew of the s.s. "Cornwall."

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Mauritius, and Reunion via Tuticorin and Colombo per extra s. s. "Isinda" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. to-day instead of as previously notified.

FALL FROM AN UPPER FLOOR.—Goolam Hussen Currim, a Khoja boy, aged three years, was playing alone on the verandah on the second floor of a shawl at Sopari-baug on Monday, when he overbalanced himself and fell on to the road. When picked up he was dead.

PROF. HENDERSON'S LECTURE.—Prof. C. R. Henderson of the University of Chicago has, at the request of some friends interested in the question of Parsee charities, consented to deliver a public lecture on "The Organisation of Charities in a City," at the Novelty Theatre on Thursday, the 14th November, at 5-30 p. m. (S. T.). Sir Dinshaw Petit, Bart., will preside.

VURJEEVANDASS MADOWDASS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, SION.—During the month of October the total number of patients treated in this dispensary was 1933. Among them the number of new admission was 593, being classified as follow :—Hindoos 362, Mussulmans 118, Parsees 3, Christians 58 and other classes 52. The average daily attendance was 62.

A VICTIM OF DIWALI.—Krishnarao Bajirao Moroba, a Hindu boy, aged 11 years, living in Kandawadi, was letting off fire-works near his dwelling on the 9th instant, when a lighted cracker fell on his "dhotar", which caught fire. His cries brought relatives and neighbours to his rescue and they put the fire out, but not before the boy was severely burnt about his body. He was treated at home but died subsequently.

BURNT TO DEATH.—Mudookar, a Hindu boy, aged six years, living with his parents in Benham Hall-lane, Girgaum, while playing in his room at 2 p. m. on the 10th instant, went near a brass lamp which had been left burning in the room as it was Bhai Bij holiday and certain religious ceremonies were being performed. Some sweets were placed near the lamp and the boy was stooping down to take them when his clothes caught fire. Attracted by his cries his brother appeared on the scene and extinguished the flames. The boy was, however, severely burnt and died on Monday.

CAVEL CHURCH.—The Very Rev. J. M. Gonsalves, S.J. will give a Mission in the above church during the Novena of Our Lady of Health which commences on the 15th instant. The Novena Mass will be at 7-15 a.m. The evening service consisting of Rosary, Mission sermon, Salve and Benediction will commence at 6-30. The conclusion of the Mission will be on Friday the 22nd with general Communion on the following Saturday during the Novena Mass at 7-15. The Solemn Vespers on the latter date will commence at 7 p.m. Low Masses on Sunday the 24th instant will be at 7 and 8-30 a.m. The feast Mass with Exposition, Sermon, and Benediction will commence at 10 a.m.

DEATH OF A EUROPEAN.

The adjourned enquiry regarding the circumstances touching the death of John Hough, a lodger at the Frere Temperance Hotel, who was found dead in his bed on the morning of the 27th October, was concluded by the Coroner, Mr. G. F. Chalk, at the Morgue, yesterday.

The deceased came to Bombay from Calcutta about a month ago and stayed at the hotel. At 7 a. m. on the 27th October, a servant in the hotel found him lying dead and informed the police.

Dr. William Nunan, acting Police Surgeon, who had conducted the post mortem examination, said the deceased appeared to be about 45 years of age. There were contusions on the forehead, right elbow and left shin. His lungs and heart were pallid and his heart muscle

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Anchor Line steamer Castalia, 4086 tons, Captain G. Mitchell, sailed yesterday for Marseilles and Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Faria, 737 tons, Captain W. M. Brewis, sailed yesterday for Basreh etc., with a general cargo and 21 deck passengers.

The Hansa Line steamer Axenfels, 2733 tons, Captain B. V. Thulen, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Hamburg via Antwerp, with a general cargo.

The steamer Baron Ardrossan, 2775 tons, Captain D. M. Reid, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Umta, 3492 tons, Captain I. P. Bable, arrived in harbour yesterday from New Castle via Madras, with a cargo of coal and 399 horses and 11 passengers.

The steamer Yeddo, 2958 tons, Captain D. A. Gardiner, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, with ballast.

The Rubattino Line steamer Ischia, 2480 tons, Captain G. Belsito, sailed yesterday for Hongkong via Colombo with a general cargo and passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIP.

R I M S Dufferin.....Comdr C W Shearme .....R I M Troopship

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Nov. 12.

Axenfels	2733	Thulen	W & A G & Co
Baron Ardrossan	2775	Reid	W & A G & Co
Barala	1899	Butler	Persian Gulf...M M & Co
Banca	3794	Poter	Calcutta ..N F ...P & O Co
Baron Innerdale	2140	MacAlister	W & A Graham & Co
Cadillac	3304	McKay	Standard Oil Co
Gymeric	2598	Cusack	B N Lang
Highland Monarch	2545	Dalziel	T M & Co
Kasara	505	King	M M & Co
Kt Errant	4779	Jones	T M & Co
Lightning	2121	Walsh	M M & Co,
Mattra	2985	Carry	M M & Co
Naderi	1168	Hughes	N F ...N F ... Bo & P S N Co
Palitana	1933	Warrington	P Gulf...M M & Co
Penang	286	Olsin	M M & Co
Pundit	3832	Crosbin	T M & Co
Patiala	1929	Bamber	Calcutta...M & Co
River Forth	2883	Stevens	W & A G & Co
Surada	3400	Elton	M M & Co
Sutherland	2277	Longstaff	The Bombay Co
Umta	3492	Babb	M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Nov. 12.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Clan Macinnes	2418	McLean	Madras	12-11	J F & Co
B Hindoo	3156	Groves	Karachi	14-11	J Finlay & Co
C&R Ismaila	3181	Downing	Rangoon	15-11	M M & Co
D&E Velnay	2927	McMorran	Baltimore	15-11	W & A G & Co
F Urlana	3383	Pratt	Mauritius	14 11	M M & Co
G Courland	760	Ebram	NF	NF	Bo S N Co
H Mansuri	2042	Gore	Aden	15-11	B & P S N Co
K Kamakura Maru	3733	Hori	Kobe, &c	15-11	N Y Katsha
M Delta	4780	Martin	P & O Co
N Virginia	2789	Morgan	Philadelphia	15-11	R A Willis
P City of Glasgow	4112	Finlay	K'chi	15-11	K N & C
Q Naseri	912	Murch	Maculla	15-17	Bo & P S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Kohistan	2319	Owen	Hamburg	16-11	M M & Co
3 Rheinfels	3528	Kuckens	Hamburg	16-11	W & A G & Co
4 Boverio	3841	Harper	Philadelphia	13-11	W & A G & Co
6 Sicilia	3187	Maganzini	Genoa	16-11	R Ulme
7 Clan Colquhoun	3760	Young	Chittagong	16-11	J Finlay & Co
8 Leopolis	2335	Badessich	Trieste	16-11	A Lloyd S N Co
9 Cornwall	3954	Howell	Antwerp	W & A G & Co
10&11 Elysia	3934	Coverley	Liverpool	21-11	W & A G & Co
12&13 Arabia	4098	Palmer	London	16-11	P & O Co
14 Dumra	762	Morrison	M M & Co
15 Locksley Hall	3299	Crawford	L'pool	16-11	K Nixon & Co
16 Wardha	2552	Counock	Genoa	NF	M M& Co

M W D D

Markgraf	2325	Jantzen	Durban	19-11	A Strandes & Co

P & O Dock

Edith	1815	Besching	Repairing	J Mackintosh & Co

ARRIVALS.

Nov	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
11	Axenfels	Thulen	Hamburg, Oct. 9
12	Baron Ardrossan	Reid	Calcutta, Nov 1
...	Umta	Babb	New Castle Oct 1

DEPARTURES.

Nov	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
12	Castalia	Mitchell	Liverpool
...	Faria	Brewis	Basreh etc.
...	Ischia	Belsito	Hong Kong
...	Yedda	Gardner	Calcutta

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Muttra for Rangoon, &c.
" Lightning for Calcutta.
" Putials for Calcutta, &c.
" Ranvick for Liverpool, &c.
" City of Glasgow for Liverpool, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Colaba, left Suez on the morning of the 11th November. The same Co's steamer Chyebassa, arrived at Suez on the morning of the 11th November.

The Austrian Line steamer Cleopatra, from Trieste, left Aden on the 10th instant night and is due here on the 15th instant at noon.

The Anchor Line steamer Scindia, Homeward bound arrived at Marseilles on the 11th instant.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time ; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill :—

Day Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Nov.				
13	m 1 45	28 2	m 7 44	20 1
	1 21 a	25 1	7 14 a	16 10
14	m 2 21	27 4	m 8 31	20 8
	1 58 a	24 3	7 47 a	17 11
15	m 2 58	26 6	m 9 28	21 1
	2 41 a	23 6	8 23 a	19 0
16	m 3 41	25 10	m 10 59	21 2
	3 42 a	22 11	9 15 a	20 0
17	m 4 40	25 4	m 0 25 a	20 9
	5 11 a	22 9	10 44 a	20 9
18	m 5 45	25 1	1 14 a	20 1
	6 49 a	28 2		

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

Nov.	Sunrise	Sunset
13	(Wednesday) 6h 45m	6h 2m
14	(Thursday) 6h 45m	6h 1m
15	(Friday) 6h 46m	6h 1m
16	(Saturday) 6h 47m	6h 1m
17	(Sunday) 6h 47m	6h 1m
18	(Monday) 6h 48m	6h 2m

PHASES OF THE MOON—First Quarter, Nov. 17th, 4h. 33-3m. a.m. Full Moon 24th 9h. 42-2m. p.m. Last Quarter, 30th, 4h. 34-3m. p.m.

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White Rose 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4 6 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins.)	4 0 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125° (in tins).	4 0 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in tins)	4 0 0	do.
do. Brand 125° (in bulk)	3 6 0	per 8 gallons

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENCE

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally, should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual members of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209 General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.
Wednesday, 13th Nov. 1912.

THE DEFEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

THE result of the division on the financial provisions of the Home Rule Bill could not have been much of a surprise to the Government for they were the least definite of any in the measure. It will be remembered that in the collective criticisms of the scheme, published some time ago, Mr. Austen Chamberlain observed that its financial problems were among the most complicated that called for solution and differed fundamentally from those which faced the Governments of 1886 and 1893. And by common consent, he added "the problems are not merely different ; they are immensely more difficult. No clauses in the earlier Bills lent themselves more readily to destructive criticism ; and though the provisions of the new scheme are still shrouded in mystery, it is inherent, in the conditions under which it must be framed that the financial clauses will prove to be even less defensible on the grounds of logic or equity than those of either of its predecessors." The Government appointed a Committee to advise them on the subject, but the result of that Committee's labours have not been made public, Mr. Asquith declining to lay them on the table. Mr. Birrell promised last March to publish the report some time after the introduction of the Home Rule Bill, but it is doubtful if even yet the proposals have been fully studied by the House. True Mr. Asquith at Ladybank declared that he would not allow his course to be affected by snap-divisions and that Monday's was a snap-division is evident. The amendment was handed in without notice—though that was not out of order. But it is conceivable that, after having had majorities seldom below a hundred on each succeeding clause, the Government imagined the financial clauses would pass as easily as any other and no such mishap as has occurred was possible. "Good bye, the country is waiting for you" was an excusable expression of jubilation. But we do not suppose it ever entered the head of a single member of the Opposition that the advice it contained would be acted upon. The present Government is not of the calibre which would throw down its portfolios and appeal to the country. It would certainly be the most dignified course to adopt, but the Government will take steps to ascertain the real opinion of the House. An assembly of 434 members is, of course, not a full House, but it is certain that Government's own supporters—probably including a large number of Labourites—walked into the Opposition Lobby. They may do this again during the further progress of the Bill, but we doubt if the possibility will occur, for henceforward the Government side of the House will be kept full by the Whips. Far better, however, would it be if the Government withdrew the measure and re-introduced it after the financial clauses have been more carefully studied and presented in more acceptable form.

THE LEISURE OF LAWYERS. The Lord Chancellor, the Master of the Rolls, about a baker's dozen of judges, the Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General, the president of the Law Society, the president of University College, a couple of Serjeants at law, many K.C's, and scores of barristers and solicitors assembled the other day, in Dublin's fair city, at the opening of the session of the Law Students' Debating Society, to listen to a paper read by the Auditor Mr. T. Bodkin, son of Mr. Justice Bodkin, on "the Leisure of Lawyers." Of course Mr. Bodkin was dealing with the leisure of the lawyers of England and Ireland, especially the latter, and made no reference to those of India. In this country there is no such thing as leisure for lawyers beyond two or three vacations —one of them long enough to permit of a run to England and back—a few off-days and something under a hundred native holidays. Even the rank and file of them are so over-worked that they can only get away to lunch when everyone else has finished and toil each day from early noon to sundown. What leisure have they ? What time to devote to anything but the study and the practice of the law? Great lawyers have distinguished themselves in literature and it was their labours in this direction which caused Mr. Bodkin to call attention to the occupation of their leisure. Most lawyers incline to literature and a time there was when every legal failure ran to the press for the means of a livelihood. Now, like a sardine, he is preserved in oil. He does not dabble in oil for pastime, but earns his living in it and spends perhaps some little leisure in thinking of the law and how well he might have done had he only been able to wait for a start. Law, said Mr. Bodkin, must be the lawyer's main study, but the more he knows of trade, of manufacture, of medicine, of literature, of art and above all, the more he knows of humanity, the greater lawyer he is likely to be. The study of the law is said by some to have a stunting effect upon the understanding, but if so how can the Bar's pre-eminence above all other professions in the number of statesmen, writers, philosophers and patriots it has given to mankind be explained ?

Some there are who hold that lawyers are unwise to foster an interest in anything but law and who call attention to the long list of lawyers who have been lost to law through their devotion to literature. But the proper way to estimate the importance of literary culture to the lawyer is to consider the careers of those unquestionably eminent in law and to examine their attitude to other learning. Take Sir Thomas More. His "Utopia" was the first, and remains the noblest piece of political philosophy in the English language. Hallam declares in his "Literary History of Europe," that More's "Life of Edward V." appears to him "the earliest example of good English prose," and "the only work of genius of the age." How did this philosophic historian discharge his high office as Lord Chancellor ? When he came to be Keeper of the King's Conscience, he found the Court of Chancery clogged with undecided causes, in some cases dating back to over thirty years. Within two years from the day on which he first took his seat upon the Woolsack, there were no arrears existing. A contemporary punster thus celebrated that happy dispatch :—"When More two years had Chancellor been, No more suits did remain ; The same shall never more be seen, Till more be there again." Of Irish lawyers who have distinguished themselves in letters Mr. Bodkin had a goodly list—almost as long as we could supply of Indian lawyers.

A lawyer's leisure, however, need not necessarily be a change of mental labour. He may ride or golf, or shoot or play cricket, or bridge or poker, without any fear of ruining his reputation as a lawyer. The picture of two eminent King's Counsel taking their pleasure in a music-hall is at first sight a little startling. Mr. Bodkin would not dare to draw it himself, but borrowed it from Mr. Birrell's memoir of Sir Frank Lockwood. Speaking of Lockwood when Solicitor-General he says :—"Nor did he in his hearty enjoyment of things despise the music-halls. How often has he carried me away, nothing loth, and after bundling me into a hansom, shouted 'Tivoli ! ' to the driver in a loud and unabashed voice." Change but the names of the characters and many a brilliant barrister might tell the same tale. If legal history can be said to have any special lessons for the young barrister, one of them surely is that the successful men of his profession were seldom, if ever, men of narrow interests. It has been suggested that modern lawyers are mainly sporting and that literary culture is a negligible quantity. It is not true that our own day is degenerate. The disappearance of classical quotation and allusion is lamented as a sign that taste and erudition have fled from the Law Courts, when it merely shows that the promptness necessary to the dispatch of modern affairs has succeeded in obliterating ornament. Scholarship at the Bar is not dead, nor even dormant. But it is kept for occasions when it will not waste public time and delay public business, which shows that even the most learned judge is becoming practical and businesslike and is increasingly anxious not to incur the responsibility of adding to the list of arrears. To be sure there are people who think that lawyers should retire to an eternal leisure in order that the state might be happy and well-governed. But the lawyers assembled in Dublin do not approve the sentiment concealed in this idea, not even admitting that it is not absolutely and wholly misplaced levity.

BRITISH SHIPPING IN 1911-12. LLOYDS' Annual Shipping Report for the year ended on the 30th of June, 1912, is a remarkable document. It marks a year of almost startling activity, as the figures we published last Saturday show. Of the previous ten years the best was 1906-07, with a total new tonnage registered at Lloyds of 1,484,722 ; but last year, after a series of very moderate returns, the aggregate went up again to 1,468,166 tons. Of this total 68·5 were built for United Kingdom owners. Great, however, as these figures are, the current year will witness a breaking of all previous records, for Lloyds' returns for the three months ended on the 30th of September last, showed that the tonnage in course of construction under the survey of the Society's surveyors was 1,820,292 tons gross, of which no less than 1,337,517 tons are on account of United Kingdom owners. It is not necessary to delve deeply for the lesson taught by these figures : it presents itself at first glance, and is one which not only justifies a certain pride, but provides an answer to those who so frequently alarm us with pessimistic ideas regarding British trade. There are many other features of interest contained in the report. The advent of the diesel engine comes in for more than passing mention, and we are told that the success of the first vessels fitted with engines of this type has led to a strong development. Notwithstanding this, however, we find that the Committee is proceeding cautiously and that the various problems attendant on the introduction of the internal combustion engine into sea-going vessels have received the close attention of the Society's Chief Engineer Surveyor, who has made a special study of internal combustion engines, Although it is felt that the time has hardly yet arrived for the provision of distinctive rules on the subject, the confidence placed, both at home and abroad, in the Society's requirements is shown by the fact that there are at the present time being built under the supervision of Lloyd's Register, diesel engines for 34 vessels, 23 of which are of tonnage ranging from 2,000 to 10,000.

An allied subject to this is the use of oil as fuel, and we read that, concurrently with the increase in the number of vessels under construction for carrying oil in bulk, there is a great development taking place in the use of oil fuel instead of coal. The Society issued rules for the use of oil fuel as long ago as 1902, and within recent years a few vessels have been adapted for burning such fuel. The more extended use of oil has been under the consideration of shipowners for some time, and several vessels when originally built have been constructed with oil fuel bunkers (although not supplied with oil burning apparatus), so that the conversion from coal to oil can easily be effected in the event of its being considered desirable. For evidence of expansion in this directon we are able to refer to figures which show that from the 1st of January, 1910, to the 30th of June, 1912, there have been completed under the Survey of the Society's Surveyors fifteen oil-carrying vessels and nineteen others constructed with oil fuel bunkers. Of these four of the former type and fourteen of the latter were not fitted with oil burning apparatus, whilst the remaining sixteen vessels had complete appliances. At the present date oil fuel bunkers are being constructed in forty-five oil-carrying vessels and in nineteen other vessels, all of which are being built under the Society's Survey. Complete oil burning installations will be fitted in thirty-five of the former, and in nine of the latter.

One of the most interesting features of the year, however—and one upon which the Society deserves much congratulation —was the granting by the Committee, to promote still further the study of marine engineering, Lloyd's Register Scholarships in that branch of study at Armstrong College, Newcastle on Tyne. These scholarships, like those previously established by the Committee, in Naval Architecture, are of the value of £50 per annum tenable for three years. The Society's surveyor and engineering staff at Home and abroad expands year after year, and although the Report does not specifically mention it, we should imagine that the advantage of having available men trained through its own instrumentality will be of considerable advantage. No review of the Report would be complete without referring to the evidence in existence of the unbounded confidence placed in this British society by the shipbuilders and shipowners of all nations. So widespread are its ramifications, so complete and perfect its organization, that scarcely a corner of the globe which is visited by ships remains untouched, and it is a standing monument of the integrity of its officers that the Insurance World regards their certificates as the last word on the question of good faith where policy claims are involved.

DIVORCE REFORM. The report of the Divorce Commission contains some important recommendations, the bulk of which we trust will be carried into law without delay. Simplified and cheaper procedure is necessary, and it appears that the Commission has fully recognised the fact. More important is the change recommended with regard to the relative position of the two sexes. It will not be necessary even to add technical cruelty to infidelity in the case of an offending man. The sexes are to stand on an equal footing as regards grounds for divorce and these are to be adultery, desertion for three years, cruelty, incurable insanity, incurable and habitual drunkenness, and imprisonment under commutation of death-sentence. For nullity will be incipient insanity, epilepsy, communicable disease etc., concealed at the time of marriage. There is not one extravagant recommendation in the report, as summarised ; nothing but what is just, fair and reasonable. We have no objection whatever to the prohibition of the publication of reports until cases are finished, though we imagine some objection will be taken at Home to the power proposed to be given to judges, to order the exclusion of any portion of the case from publication. Presumably this is intended to apply to sordid details of the case, such as a certain class of newspaper gives prominence to. But to leave the discretion entirely to the judge would prove as unsatisfactory as to leave it to the journalist. However when the recommendations of the Commission come to be legislated upon, minor matters of detail will be dealt with and defects remedied.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Arcadia" (extra) passed Suez at midnight on Monday.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. "China" arrived at Suez from Bombay on the evening of the 9th November.

SIR T. R. WYNNE, President, of the Railway Board, will probably pay a short visit to Assam early in December.

A Frontier correspondent reports that Sirdar Nasrulla Khan, whose health has broken down, will remain for the present at Kabul, his visit to Herat having been given up.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, OCT. 25.

THE news of the death of Tommy Conneff, (drowned) at Manila, brings back memories of other days in a vivid manner. The writer was a contemporary with Conneff and had many hard races with the little Irishman, who forced him to run the fastest mile of his career (4min. 24 4-5secs.,) to win the American championship at Washington in 1890. Conneff turned the tables the following year at St. Louis and during the next few years made such improvement that he was able to create several wonderful records. Conneff's athletic career makes a remarkable study. He was born at Clane in Ireland, and when quite a lad (1887) beat E. C. Carter, (American and English 4 miles champion) J. E. Hickman, E. Mills of Coventry and other good men in the two miles North of England Championship. This led to a 4 miles match between Carter and Conneff at Dublin, when the little Irishman waited on his rival until the final straight before dashing past to win in 19mins. 44 2-5secs., which stood as grass record for many years. Conneff also won the one mile championship of England in 1888, beating W. Pollock Hill and J. Kibblewhite, after a slow run race.

The wonderful manner Conneff "came back" several times during his career is like a romance. His miles record in 1890 was 4mins. 24 1-4secs., but after having typhoid that spring, he improved so that he showed 4mins. 21 2-6secs in 1891. He was supposed to be finished soon after, but he came out again and reduced his record to 4mins. 17 4-5secs. at Boston. Once more he retired, and he was really a physical wreck when the late Hugh Hart suggested to Hugh Baxter, Captain of the New York A. C., that Conneff might beat F. E. Bacon in the suggested International meeting of 1895 if properly trained. Conneff could not do 6mins. for the miles when he went to Travers Island for his first spin, but he "came back" in wonderful style as shown by his remarkable series of records during the summer of that year. They were as follows 3-4 mile in 3 min. 2 4-5 secs. (still a world record) 1 mile in 4 min. 15 3-5 secs., 1 1-4 miles in 5 min. 38 4-5 secs. and 1 1-2 miles in 6 min. 46 3-5 secs.

A few weeks after making these records, Conneff won the mile and three miles for the New York A. B. against the London A. C. at Manhaltan field. The writer will never forget how Conneff left W. E. Lutyens and G. W. Orton in the third quarter. The 'half' occupied 2 min. 10 secs., but Conneff covered the third quarter in 63 secs, finally trotting in with the watch showing 4 min. 18 1-5 secs. There is little doubt he could have done close to 4 min. 14 secs. that day, but he saved himself for the three miles. Conneff turned professional in 1896, but an illness prevented his showing form equal to his best amateur records.

The little Irishman Volunteered for active service during the Spanish-American War and another friend of the writer's (James Burton, a well-known photographer) related how he came across Conneff just before the storming of San Juan hill, the athlete calling out cheerily "Hay Jimmy, this beats cross-country running." Conneff evidently took to soldiering for he stayed in the army, or rather re-enlisted after one period of service. He was chiefly in the Philippines and held the rank of sergeant when he died at Manila.

Conneff was a cherry little fellow, with a showy action as a runner. He carried his arms extended at his side and had a high action. His pluck was great, and he was a hard man to beat. His death recalls many happy and lively meetings at the old Manhaltan A. C. grounds (New York) in which the late L. E. Myers, the late W. T. (Cæsar the Young, Conneff and the writer participated.

It is sad to think so many of the good fellows of the period referred to have "run their last race." One of Conneff's great rivals, W. D. Day, was found hanging from a tree, revolver bullets ended the careers of Young and Burton, Hart and Myers died in the late nineties and now Tommy Conneff has joined the great majority. May he rest in peace.

WONDERFUL STAMINA.

It is seldom that amateurs run races above ten miles in England, consequently the seconds from 11 to 100 miles by no means represent the limit of endurance, this is illustrated by the 1 hour 20 mins 4 3-5 secs. for 15 miles by F. Appleby in 1902, and G. Crossland's 1 hour 51 mins 54 secs for 20 miles in 1894. Appleby was well below the front rank as a four or ten miler and a man like Crossland would have clipped two minutes off the 15 miles record. The latter only tried 20 miles once, so it is reasonable to suppose such a ghilton for work would have made a sad mess of the records for 25 miles, or the Marathon distance.

Since the craze for Marathon running became acute, we have seen a big alteration in records, G. Lyingston of Sweden having run 20 miles in 1 hour 50 min. 58 3-5 secs, on the indoor track at Madison Square, New York, whilst W. Kolehmainen of Finland has lately created new bests from 25 miles to the Marathon distance. His 2 hours 22 mins. 20 3-5 secs. for 25 and 2 hours 29 mins. 39 1-5 secs. for the 26 miles 385 yards at Newark U. S. A, are the high-water mark for the moment, but it is safe to say we shall see many alterations in the long distance records before long. From what the writer noticed during the Olympic Games at Stockholm, the quick lively stride of the Scandinavian runners is far less tiring than the longer English stride, which up to now, is also generally favoured in America. Britons certainly possess stamina of a high degree and when they adopt the Scandinavian stride, there will be a wholesale breaking of records, unless the judgment of the writer be much at fault.

BOXING.

Digger Stanley was successful in retaining his bantam-weight championship honours against Alec Lafferty at the National Sporting Club on Monday night. The challenge was far too slow to stand a chance against such a general as stanley, but he proved himself a hard hitter, and a game boxer. The contest went the full twenty rounds, Stanley being quite content to take no risks when he saw he had the measure of his rival; and towards the end, the bout was a bit tame. Lafferty recognised that he was a beaten man on points and put forth a big effort in the eighteenth round, but the extra speed of the veteran enabled him to keep the challenger off.

Another of the bouts on Monday brought Bill Chase of London and T. Cowler of Cumberland into opposition. It was a short affair as Chase struck bowler when the latter was down in the second round, and of course met with prompt disqualification. The bout was really promoted with the idea of giving the men a chance to show if they were worthy of a match with Bomb Wells. As it proved nothing, it is probable the men will meet again at headquarters in the near future.

BOXING VS. FIGHTING.

Though the above heading may be stretching the point, it comes pretty near to describing the different methods of English and American boxers. Speaking generally, the former are clever enough in "tapping" their rivals and so scoring points, but all this frequently goes for nothing as the consequence of one crushing blow from the puncher. We saw this well illustrated when J. Sullivan of England and Billy Papke met in a contest in London. The former simply piled up the points until the ninth round when Papke got in a powerful body blow which knocked out the Britisher. Frank Klaus owed his Victory over G. Carpentier of France to his aggressiveness and now Papke has demonstrated the same thing by making Carpentier stop in the seventeenth round of their contest at Paris. All this gives one room to compare the utility of scientific boxing as compared to the ability to take and give hard blows. Of course when the clever boxer can also deliver a powerful punch it is another matter, nor must it be assumed that merely the ability to hit hard will carry a man through.

The results of many contests go to show however, that the aggressive and hard hitting boxer often beats a more scientific rival who lacks the same power.

One recalls how Fitzsimons beat Corbett with one terrific body blow when the latter had outpointed the English-born fighter almost throughout their great match at Carston City. On the other hand, some boxers are so clever that their harder hitting rivals never get a chance. Young Griffo was a grand example of a real champion who could not hit hard to save his life. Pedlar Palmer was another who excelled by cleverness rather than hard hitting. Generalship also counts for much and it was Charley Mitchells long head which enabled him to draw his bare-knuckle fight with J. L. Sullivan in France in 1888. Some good judges think the Englishman was foolish to agree to a draw and that he would have won outright had the contest been carried to a definite conclusion. To hark back a trifle, Papke laid himself out to "batter" Carpentier to a state of helplessness on Wednesday. He got in close, and used both hands on his rival's body. The plan paid, for the Frenchman was just about "all in" when his seconds "threw up the sponge" in the seventeenth round. If a faithful record of all the big contest for a year were kept, it would probably be found that the hard hitting aggressive fighter had the better of the scientific "boxer for points school."

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

Ireland appears to be improving on the Soccer field. The win of Erin's amateurs over England's amateur team proved encouraging and now the Irish League has drawn with the English League for the first time on record. The match was played at Belfast on Wednesday and was the nineteenth between the rivals, of which seventeen have been won by the Englishmen. The visitors had all the best of the second half on Wednesday, but the five goalkeeping of Murphy prevented any scoring, save for a goal by Bradshaw which was ruled off side.

The outstanding feature of League football last Saturday was the brilliant performance of Aston Villa on entertaining Derby County. The home side took the field without Hampton, who scored half the goals when Villa recently put on 10 against Sheffield, Wednesday. His place at centre-forward was filled by Halse who delighted his admirers by scoring five goals himself, Derby only being able to put on one.

RUGBY.

Our South African visitors had a fright at Llanelly on Saturday but before touching on that game, reference must be made to a delightful story going round. It appears that letters and papers have been addressed to members of the Springbok team of the Rugby Union. Some of them were delivered at the Rugby Workhouse (termed Union by some) and duly returned marked. "Not known here" such is fame, and even in a sporting country like England there are :postal authorities why do not know of our Rugby governing body.

The Springboks have been taking chances by playing what virtually constitutes two different teams for alternative matches. The side doing duty against Llanelly lacked the help of several of the cracks who vanquished Glamorgunshire and this almost led to disaster. The club forwards averaged two stone per man lighter than the Springboks yet they held their own very well indeed. The hard tackling also disconcerted the visitors, who were fairly flurried after Hyam dropped a goal near the end which left the score 8 points 7 in favour of the Springhoks. He almost repeated the feat, and there was great excitement during the final few minutes of the game. W. A. Millar, the captain of the South Africans, who acted as one of the touch judges, was the picture of misery, as he was naturally prevented from offering advice.

THE MASCOT LOST.

There were great doings at Newport yesterday, when the South African had to hand over the Springbok's head (their mascot) to the first team to be at them. The club team deserved their success. They played as though inspired and it perhaps aptly explains the win if it is attributed to the fact that they were more confident than their rivals. The visitors have changed their team so much that it is possible they have not yet shown us their best. Newport made full use of the two chances. But dropped one goal from the field and was first to get to the ball when it was kicked over the line, himself converting, but the Springboks seemed to miss openings. A feature of the game was the real sporting feeling prevailing, in spite of the stern and hard tackling.

IN GENERAL.

J. Driscall and Owen Moran will probably meet at the National Sporting Club before the year is out.

Peter Latham showed that he is still very much to the fore by beating G. "Punch" Fairs in the semi-final of a professional tennis tournament at Princes Club on Wednesday. He received two besques whilst Fairs owed 1-2 15, and beat the younger man by 3 sets to 2.

Over 250 runners took part in an invitation cross country run at Snaresbrook on Saturday which shows how popular this pastime is.

As some doubts have raised regarding the distance of the Putney to Morttake championship rowing course, the Port of London authorities say the actual distance is 4 miles 374 yards.

For the second year in succession, the club team swimming championship has been won by the Hyde Seal S. C. (Manchester).

Although the teams competing in the final of the Champion Cup at the Paris Polo Tournament were termed England and France, the latter contained Britishers. The result was a win for Capt H. Wilson's England team by 8 goals to 5.

The Northern Union game has just won over by J. Webb of Abertillery who has represented wales in twenty Rugby Internationals.

A Burma wire says:—Considerable roadmaking and bridging work will be carried on this cold weather in connection with the movement of exploring parties in the extreme north. The opening up of new routes should result in better control being exercised over the local tribes west of Salween the Divide.

As Sir Stantley Bois, the present chairman of the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce, is going home in December, the Vice-Chairman, Mr. William Moir, of Messrs. Brown & Co., has been appointed to succeed to the office.

THE WAR IN THE BALKANS.

IMPORTANT CONFERENCES AT BUDAPEST.

Is Bulgaria Appealing to the Triple Alliance?

POSSIBLE COMPROMISE WITH AUSTRIA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 12.

The conferences at Budapest between the Emperor and Dr. Daneff, President of the Bulgarian Sobranje, and Dr. Daneff and the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, have attracted much attention, especially the presence in Budapest of the Archduke who is shortly going to Germany as the guest of the Kaiser.

BUDAPEST, Nov. 11.

The Emperor Francis Joseph received in audience to-day Dr. Daneff, President of the Bulgarian Sobranje, who afterwards visited the Archduke Francis Ferdinand.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

Notwithstanding the acerbity of the Austrian Press and the violent tone of the Russian newspapers, Reuter has reason to believe that the situation is far from acute. Austria has said or done nothing from which there would be any difficulty in withdrawing, consequently various opportunities of compromise are likely to present themselves.

The occupation by Servia of Turkish ports on the Albanian coast will be regarded as ordinary acts of war and not as making the position worse.

Possibilities are suggested of an eventual free open port on the Adriatic, to which Servia will have access.

Much confidence is felt in King Ferdinand's statemanship, and the mission of Dr. Daneff, President of the Bulgarian Sobranje, to Austria.

ANOTHER COMPLICATION.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

There have been frequent demonstrations recently in favour of the Balkan States in the Southern and Slav portions of Austria-Hungary.

The Servian national anthem was sung at Agram (Croatia), and cheers were raised for King Peter of Servia as King of Croatia.

In the Municipality of Spalato a torchlight procession was held, in which the flags of the Balkan States were carried.

MORE BRITISH SHIPS.

MALTA, Nov. 12.

A destroyer flotilla has been ordered to the East.

A BELLICOSE STATEMENT.

SOFIA, Nov. 12.

The Official organ *Mir* says that the insistence of Austria in preventing a natural solution of the Balkan question, of which the granting of a port on the Adriatic to Servia is a *sine qua non*, may sow the seed of a future war, which it will be impossible to localise.

THE PORTE'S APPEAL.

Another Representation to the Powers.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

The Porte, yesterday evening, telegraphed to the Powers asking what progress had been made in the matter of obtaining terms with the Balkan States with a view to cessation of hostilities, as hitherto the Porte had received no reply to its recent appeal to the Powers.

It is stated in Paris that the representatives of the Powers in the Balkan capitals have been instructed to make a concentrated and simultaneous communication of Turkey's request for mediation, and to ask if the Allies are disposed to accept mediation and on what terms.

THE CHATALJA BATTLE.

Fierce Fighting Proceeding Since Sunday.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 12.

The Bulgarians began an attack on the Turkish advanced position at Chatalja on Sunday. The fighting, which was very fierce, continued yesterday. Many wounded are arriving in Constantinople, where the hospitals are already congested. Many are being sent to Broussa.

It is reported that cholera has broken out among the Bulgarians.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

The greatest reticence continues to prevail on the Bulgarian side with respect to the doings outside Adrianople and at Chatalja.

It is understood that the Bulgarians have encountered difficulties in transport, which according to the *Times*, have been relieved by the construction of railway connections to Kirk Kilisseh. There are 80,000 men, mostly Turkish prisoners, now working on these connections.

DEFENCE OF ADRIANOPLE.

Belated Despatch Gives some Vivid Details.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

A belated despatch from Lieut. Wegener, dated November 6th, reviewing the strategy since the beginning of the war, makes an interesting admission in connection with the strength of the defence of Adrianople. He says that sanguinary fighting continued without interruption up to the end of October. The Turks fought most bravely and displayed much initiative.

The Bulgarian siege guns were excellent but were not sufficient. Some of the Turkish positions, built of ferro-concrete in modern style, were exceedingly strong.

The Bulgarian onslaughts were carried out in the most reckless manner and the losses sustained by the attackers were "cruel." In one instance only two companies returned out of two battalions.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

A telegram from a Turkish source reports fighting at Rodosto, in which a Turkish man-of-war took part, and successful sorties from Adrianople, while a despatch from Sofia announces the repulse of a sortie on Sunday night.

GREEKS IN SALONIKA.

ATHENS, Nov. 12.

M. Venizelos, the Greek Premier, has gone to Salonika.

The Greek Crown Prince has asked the landing parties from foreign war-vessels to return to their ships.

The Greeks after prolonged fighting, have occupied the fortified pass of Pentapigadia, which is the key to Janina.

THE DUTCH MOSLEMS.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

The Dutch Minister at Constantinople has warned his Government that Mahomedan emissaries are being sent to the Dutch Indies to stir up the Moslems there.

NEWS AT BOMBAY CONSULATE.

The Associated Press has been asked to circulate the following telegram received by the Imperial Ottoman Consulate at Bombay to-day (12th November), dated Constantinople, 11th November:—

"After successive and victorious engagements in the region of Sorowitch the enemy is in a complete state of confusion. Yesterday again ten guns and ammunitions of artillery were taken from the enemy. No change in Yanina, Salonika and Scutari. (The telegram has been sent by the Turkish Foreign Office).

ID SACRIFICES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Nov. 12.

At a meeting of the Lahore Moslems, held for the purpose of collecting subscriptions in aid of the Turkish Relief Fund, the Hon. Malik Umar Hayat Khan presiding, a fatwa issued by the secretary, Didwatul Ulama, Lucknow, and another Mahomedan religious leader, was read. It was to the effect that at the approaching Id no goats or sheep should be sacrificed by Indian Moslems, but the price of such animals should be given to the Turkish Relief Fund. Telegrams have been sent to Sheikh-ul-islam, Constantinople and to the chief Indian Moulvies, asking their views on the subject, on receipt of which the decision will be announced at Lahore.

SPANISH PREMIER KILLED.

Assassination of Senor Canalejas.

MADRID, Nov. 12.

Senor Canalejas, the Prime Minister, has been assassinated.

HASTINGS HOUSE.

"Historical Monument" not to be Sold.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

In the House of Lords, to-day, Lord Curzon raised the question of Hastings House in Calcutta. He said he had received a letter from the Viceroy stating that all the most important furniture had been reserved, and that the Government of India had no intention of parting with the house. Lord Curzon hoped that the grounds would also be retained.

In reply, Lord Crewe said that with the removal of the capital a guest house in Calcutta was not required, but the pictures and everything that could be regarded as of particular value would be reserved. The whole question of the destination of the Imperial buildings in Calcutta had been referred to the Government of Bengal, and Lord Crewe hoped to receive their opinion shortly.

Lord Crewe added "There was never any question of the sale of the house. It is the intention of the Government of India to keep the grounds intact, but I have no idea as to the future of the house. However, I share Lord Curzon's feeling that so important an historical monument, connected with the great ruler of India, to whom both Englishmen and Indians owe so much, is worthy to be treated with all respect, and I trust that some use will be found for it worthy of its past."

AMERICAN RAILWAY SMASH.

Eighty Killed and Injured in Collision.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov 11.

Thirty persons have been killed and fifty injured through a goods train running into the rear of an excursion train on a curve at Yazoo.

BOXING.

"Matt" Wells Loses Light Weight Belt.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

In a contest at the National Sporting Club for the British Light-weight Championship, in twenty-rounds, Fred Welsh, an ex-holder, beat Matt Wells, the holder, on points.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

The death is announced of William Blackwood, the publisher.

[Mr. Wm. Blackwood, head of the well-known firm of Wm. Blackwood and Sons, publishers was born at Lucknow in 1836. His father was Major William Blackwood, H.E.I.C.S., 59th Native Infantry, and his mother, Emma, the eldest daughter of Brigadier-General George Moore, also of the East India Company's Service. Major Blackwood was the third son of Wm. Blackwood, the founder of the firm, who first set up shop as a bookseller in 1804 on the South Bridge, Edinburgh, and when he retired from service in India he himself entered his father's business. Young Wm. Blackwood, it was decided should also follow the peaceful occupation of his father's later years, and with that view accordingly, after he had spent several years at Edinburgh Academy and Edinburgh University, he studied in Paris at the College de Sorbonne and later at the University of Heidelberg. He entered Blackwood's publishing business in 1857, and was connected with them until his death, eventually becoming head of the firm and editor of Blackwood's Magazine.]

The Chief Commissioner of Assam reached Sibsamukh on the 8th instant. He left next day by boat for Sadiya and reached there on the morning of the 10th. After halting a day he left by motor car for Bangur.

POSITION OF MINISTRY.

In Difficulty, but will not Resign.

PANDEMONIUM IN THE HOUSE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 11.

The Cabinet sat for over two hours, and will meet again to-morrow.

The defeat has undoubtedly created a position of difficulty, but the Whip says that the Government has decided to go on.

An authoritative statement has been issued to the effect that the Government will not resign in consequence of to-day's snap division.

LATER.

The Government was defeated on an amendment by Sir Fredrick Banbury, limiting the sum to be paid by the British Exchequer to the Irish Exchequer to two and a half millions.

On a division being taken, Sir Frederick Banbury was appointed one of the tellers. When he emerged from the Lobby waving his paper, all the Opposition leaders were present, Mr. Bonar Law, Mr. Balfour, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Mr. Walter Long, etc.

Hats and papers were thrown into the air and pandemonium ensued. Eventually Sir Frederick Banbury was able to shout the figures, which were received with tremendous cheering by the Opposition.

Mr. Asquith had now arrived, accompanied by Mr. Herbert Samuel. He consulted for a moment with Mr. Illingworth, and then quietly moved the adjournment.

The Unionists indulged in joyous demonstrations, patting Mr. Bonar Law on the back. Meanwhile, Mr. Asquith walked out amid shouts of "Good-bye, the country is waiting for you."

LATER.

An official statement has been issued saying that the Government does not regard to-day's vote as involving any modification of its programme. It will take steps to ascertain the real opinion of the House.

The statement explains that the division on the motion was not even put on the Order Paper, but was handed in in manuscript without notice. It was destructive of a resolution adopted in the Committee stage on Thursday by a majority of 121.

The statement recalls the Premier's speech at Ladybank on October 5th, that he would not allow his course to be affected by snap divisions. Government majorities since then have seldom been below one hundred.

TAUNTON BY-ELECTION.

Unionists Retain Lord Peel's Old Seat.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

The result of the by-election at Taunton is:—

Wills (U)	1,882
J. E. Schunck (L)	1,597
Unionist majority	285

NO CHANGE.

Taunton has for many years been a Conservative seat. The figures at the last election were:—

Hon. W. Peel (C)	1,806
J. E. Schunck (L)	1,573
Con. Majority	233

MR. BRYCE'S RESIGNATION.

President Taft and the British Arbitration Treaty.

WASHINGTON. Nov. 12.

It is stated here that the final decision of President Taft to drop the British Arbitration Treaty was the chief reason for the resignation of Mr. Bryce, the British Ambassador.

THE SUFFRAGETTES.

Labour M.P. Resigns to Fight as their Candidate.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

Mr. George Lansbury, (Socialist), member for Bow and Bromley, is resigning his seat in the Commons in order to fight the constituency as a Suffragist candidate.

THE SILVER PURCHASES.

Is Sir Stuart Samuel's Seat Vacant?

LONDON, Nov. 11.

Replying to Sir Frederick Banbury in the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith said he would propose that a Select Committee be appointed to consider the question of Sir Stuart Montagu Samuel vacating his seat, the Law Officers of the Crown having reported that the case is a difficult one.

Sir Stuart Samuel is a member of the firm of Messrs. Samuel, Montagu and Co., of whom the Government have been purchasing silver.

[Sir Frederick Banbury's question was first asked on November 7th, when Mr. Asquith deferred his reply, pending the investigation of the matter by the law officers. The question was whether Mr. Asquith was aware that the member for the Tower Hamlets, Sir Stuart Samuel Montagu, was a member of the firm of Messrs. Samuel, Montagu and Co., of whom the Government had been purchasing silver, and whether when the Government had purchased two ships through Messrs. Antony Gibbs and Sons, in 1904, Lord Aldenham, and Mr. Vicary Gibbs resigned their seats in the House, in accordance with the law. Sir Frederick also asked when it was proposed to move a writ for the Tower Hamlets.

THE CRISP LOAN.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

The Committee of the Stock Exchange has granted an official quotation and special settlement for the 21st instant for the Chinese loan, raised by Mr. Crisp.

Gas under high pressure is by far the cheapest and most powerful illuminant known and is particularly suitable for mills, big shops, godowns, railway stations, all large open spaces and streets.

DIVORCE COMMISSION.

The Sexes to be Placed on an Equal Footing.

RESTRICTED REPORTS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 11.

The report of the Divorce Commission has been published. It recommends simplified procedure by means of local hearing for cases, where the joint incomes of married couples do not exceed £300 per annum, also for proceedings *in forma pauperis*.

It further recommends the limitation of the powers of courts of summary jurisdiction to grant separations to the immediate necessities of the case, the application for permanent separation to be made in the High Court by a simple process, and the placing of the two sexes on an equal footing, as regards the grounds for divorce.

The grounds for divorce will be adultery, desertion for three years, cruelty, incurable insanity, incurable and habitual drunkenness and imprisonment under commutation of the death sentence.

The grounds for nullity will be the following, if present and concealed at the time of the marriage: incipient insanity, epilepsy, communicable venereal disease, and pregnancy by another.

Death will be presumed after seven years total disappearance, or if the court is satisfied that there are reasonable grounds for supposing death.

All matrimonial cases will be heard by a judge alone, and the publication of reports will be prohibited until the cases are finished.

The judge will be empowered to order the exclusion of any portion of the case from publication.

MINORITY REPORT.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

The Majority Report in the findings of the Divorce Commission, was signed by nine members, and the Minority Report by three, namely the Archbishop of York, Sir William Anson and Sir Lewis Dibdin, who agree as to the necessity for equal treatment of the sexes, but vigorously oppose any extension of the grounds for divorce or anything tending to weaken the marriage tie. They point out in their report the danger of laxity in these matters, as exemplified in the United States and France.

The Divorce Law Reform Union, of which Sir Arthur Conan Doyle is president, on October 24th, sent a circular letter to members of Parliament pointing out that the delays in connection with the publication of the Royal Commission's report prompt the question as to how long the country will have to wait for legislation based on the recommendations. In the case of the Royal Commission of 1850 effective legislation did not follow until 1858. "It would seem, therefore," says the letter, "that if we maintain an analogy we may not see an alteration in the law until 1916." Attention is also called to the fact that after the Act of 1857 was placed on the Statute Book, twenty-six years elapsed before a wife could divorce her husband on the ground of misconduct and desertion, unless she first endured his desertion for two years. Forty-four years elapsed before a husband could separate himself legally from a wife, who was a chronic dipsomaniac. The reformers appeal to members to press for prompt legislation after the publication of the report.

SCIENTIFIC ADVICE BOARD.

Proceedings of the Meeting at Dehra Dun.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 12.

A meeting of the Board of Scientific Advice was held at Dehra Dun at midday on the 9th November, 1912.

In addition to Mr. E. D. Maclagan, the president, there were present Col. Burrard, Surveyor-General, Dr. Walker, Director-General of Observatories, Mr. Beadon Bryant, I.-G. of Forests, Mr. Coventry, Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India, and Major Gage, Director of the Botanical Survey of India. Col. Pease, Mr. Hayden and Sir C. P. Lukis were unavoidably absent.

The proceedings of the Board were concerned largely with the method and date of the publication of the annual report and of the programmes of work hitherto published with it. The Board also had under consideration the question of the allocation of duties connected with the collection and examination of the data connected with the seismographical work, the subject of earthquakes being at present dealt with by the Public Works, the Geological Survey and the Meteorological Department. The question was referred to a sub-committee for report at the next meeting of the Board.

DACOITY AND MURDER.

Mahomedan Robbed and Beaten to Death.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, (BENGAL,) Nov. 11.

A dacoity attended with murder was committed on Friday night at Beljhuri, in the jurisdiction of the Kapasia police station, in the house of a Mahomedan money-lender named Abdul Gaffur.

It is reported that about twelve dacoits entered his house, dragged him out and beat him to death. The deceased's wife and children who slept in a separate room came to his help, but were threatened and compelled to take shelter in a neighbouring sugarcane field. The dacoits then searched the house and took Rs. 150 and some utensils away with them.

A MURDEROUS ASSAULT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 12.

A European train-checker named Russell, attached to the Howrah railway station, has been admitted into Howrah Hospital, suffering from the effects of severe stabs inflicted on different parts of his body on Sunday midnight while at office.

Mr. Russell had had occasion to rebuke an Indian train-checker named Baleswar Prasad for neglect of duty. The latter in a fit of passion is said to have whipped out a penknife and attacked Russell, inflicting severe injuries on his shoulder, abdomen and other parts of his body.

The Railway Police had Mr. Russell removed to hospital and arrested Baleswar Prasad.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

Speech at the Stone-laying of the New Dhar Hospital.

RAJA BHOJ.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

VICEROY'S CAMP, INDORE, Nov. 12.

Yesterday morning the Viceregal party left Dhar and motored to the ruined city of Mandu, the ancient capital of the Mahomedan kingdom of Malwa. Their Excellencies returned to Dhar for lunch and at 3 p.m. the Viceroy laid the foundation-stone of the new hospital which is being built by the Raja of Dhar. At 7 p.m. their Excellencies left for Udaipur.

His Excellency the Viceroy delivered the following speech at the foundation-stone ceremony:—

Your Highness, Ladies and Gentlemen,—Though our visit to this historic old city is perforce a very fleeting one, I am extremely glad that it was possible to arrange it, for the name and fame of Dhar are widely known and I was anxious to visit your Highness and to see it with my own eyes.

Raja Bhoj, to whom you have referred, was a great patron of literature and himself an author, and I think if he had lived at the present day he would probably have claimed an eminent place also as an irrigation engineer, for to him is ascribed the gigantic dam which once held up the vast lake near Bhojpur. But that was nine hundred years ago, and I am sorry to think that Raja Bhoj himself in those stormy times was driven from his throne and that some centuries later his famous dam was destroyed. Since then Dhar has been through many vicissitudes and it must be a proud reflection for your Highness that the confirmation of Dhar to Anand Rao first restored the *gadi* to a race who had been expelled seven centuries before from the Government of this country.

As I visit the various States of India, and gain acquaintance with the traditions of the different ruling families, I find that the names that stand out in their annals are those of the men who have carved out a heritage for their children or earned a glorious name on the field of battle in fighting the foes of their country. But there are others such as Raja Bhoj who have been even more distinguished in the arts of peace than of war, and in these days, when the sword happily reposes in its sheath, distinction can best be won by a beneficent and enlightened administration. It is, therefore, a very great pleasure to me to know that your Highness' Government is capable, efficient and progressive, and that, as the ruler of your State, you have secured the affection of your subjects, while the relations existing between yourself and my political officers are those of mutual friendship and esteem.

The ceremony which we are gathered here to perform to-day is an illustration of the interest which your Highness takes in the welfare of your people, and the history of the medical institutions within the State, which your Highness has given us, proves the steady development that has taken place here in the provision of medical facilities during the past sixty years, thanks largely to the princely generosity of your Highness and of your Highness' late father, and shows us, too, that the people have responded to the benevolence by their ready resort to the various hospitals and dispensaries which have been placed within their reach. It is a ceremony that I take a particular pride and pleasure in performing inasmuch as it allows me to take my small part in a scheme designed to mitigate the sufferings of humanity, and at the same time gives me the opportunity of paying one more tribute to the revered memory of that gracious Sovereign in whose name it is to be erected.

No man ever had a larger or kinder heart than King Edward for those afflicted with disease and misfortune, and the true appreciation of that feature of his character has raised countless memorials designed for the care and comfort of the sick in every part of his wide dominions; so that the many and varied influences for good that emanated from him have not ceased with his death, but like ripples on the water gone on extending in infinite circles, and will be felt like a soothing touch by generations yet unborn. He was my deeply respected master and my friend, and it makes me glad to think that he keeps so warm a place in your hearts, as is proved by the liberality that has made possible this hospital, of which I have now the pleasure of laying the foundation-stone.

BENGAL COUNCIL.

Preliminary Act to deal with Cotton-Gambling.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 12.

It is stated that the Bengal Council elections will not be completed before the middle of January. The orders of the Secretary of State are not expected for another fortnight, and it is expected that the elections will not be finished in less than two months from then.

The first measure to be passed will be one dealing with gambling, and a report is now current that, owing to the urgent need for cotton-gambling to be made illegal, a short Act dealing with this form of gambling only will be brought forward, leaving the larger question of gambling and gambling establishments to be dealt with later.

"BURMA CRITIC" CASE.

Appeal to be Preferred to the Privy Council.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Nov. 12.

The Government Advocate, Burma, has declined to certify that the defamation case, Andrew vs. Arnold is proper matter for further enquiry. An appeal will now be preferred to the Privy Council. Mr. C. Hamlyn, as at present arranged, will leave for home shortly to instruct counsel appearing before the Privy Council.

DROWNING FATALITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 12.

The Dibrugarh (Assam) correspondent of the *Statesman* wired yesterday:—

A terrible disaster took place here to-day. While 45 sepoys of the 114th Mahrattas were crossing the Dibru river opposite the Club on a raft, it suddenly sank in midstream and eight of them were drowned. Several rifles were also lost.

SANITARY CONFERENCE.

Bombay Officials on Town and Residential Planning.

AN INTERESTING DISCUSSION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 12.

The afternoon session of the Sanitary Conference yesterday opened at 2-30 p.m. The chairman made a few remarks on the subject to be discussed, and called upon the Hon. Mr. J. P. Orr, C.S.I., C.S., to read his paper, "Light and Air in Bombay."

Mr. Orr, in the course of his paper, said:—"To remove congestion it is not necessary to remove houses wholesale, but it is enough if sufficient provision be made to admit light and air. For this purpose in Madras there is a rule that on any given area only two-thirds of that area can be covered by a building, and the remaining one-third should be left open."

Mr. Orr, however, adopted the English rule which says that an imaginary plan which meets the plinth of a house at an angle of 63½ should not when produced meet any other building. The adoption of this rule economises space, which is of great importance to a city like Bombay. It is scarcely necessary for Madras to adopt the principle laid down in Mr. Orr's paper, as Madras has plenty of space to expand.

Dr. Dinshaw Bomanji Master, in opening the discussion, referred to the fact that the question was not only a question of sanitation but also of economics, and that it was necessary for the Corporation to consider the financial side also. He admitted that the Improvement Trust had done some good in Bombay, but a great many slums still remained untouched. The standard of ventilation in England could not be copied at once in Bombay. Prices were rising, and unless the income of the people also rose in the same proportion, there would be great difficulty in finding tenants for improved houses. The Corporation of Bombay was ready and willing to co-operate with officials as much as possible, but they had always to consider both sides, viz., the sanitary side and the financial side.

The Hon. Rai Ganga Prasad Varma Bahadur (Lucknow), in his note on town-planning and town-improvement, gave an account of four town-improvement schemes that had been successfully carried out by the Municipal Board of Lucknow. In his experience people were ready and willing to spend ten rupees for every single rupee spent by the local body on town improvement schemes.

IMPROVING SMALLER TOWNS.

Major S. A. Harris, Sanitary Commissioner, United Provinces, in his paper on "Building By-laws for Cities," referred to the difficulty in enforcing by-laws, and gave instances of by-laws having been transgressed without adequate penalties. He sincerely hoped that municipal members would adopt a method of delegating their powers for the control and enforcement of by-laws. There were several methods of improving smaller towns, some of which were: (1) leaving open areas for ventilation by purchasing old, unhealthy houses. (2) Building a new town close by the old and diverting the people to that locality in the way of having all public buildings constructed in that locality. (3) Facilitating transit by extending tram lines to the extreme limits of the thinly-populated area. (4) The introduction of several public bathing-houses, latrines and urinals which would considerably improve the health of the people as well as their houses. (5) The construction of public schools for children was very essential. It had great educative value, for the children would be trained to have higher ideas of sanitation when they saw a fine house in the school. (6) Great attention must be given to the health of children by scattering over the whole town small playgrounds. (7) As pure air was very essential, town improvement trusts and village improvements trusts must be immediately organised (8) Surface drains must be immediately built.

OVER-CROWDING.

The following short note on "Small Residences on Trust Estates", prepared by Mr. Watson, engineer to the Bombay City Improvement Trust, was then presented:—"Formerly houses were built closely packed together as a security against robbery and physical violence, but in a more peaceful age such necessity no longer exists. In spite of this, however, and an increasing recognition of the fact that over-crowding underlies the prevalence of numerous diseases, is productive of plagues and epidemics, and re-acts generally in a deleterious manner on the mental, moral and physical welfare of the human race, great difficulty is experienced owing to apathy on the part of the tenant, and the avarice of the house-owner is still encountered in launching any scheme of improvement." The solution given is co-operation between the two classes, and the paper proceeds to show how this is possible to the advantage of both decent sanitary accommodation at a reasonable rental to the tenant and a fair return of his capital to the owner. A large area of land recently acquired by the City Improvement Trust of Bombay is taken as an example, and plans showing the "lay out" are discussed. Types of houses, with drawings and estimates of cost, are shown, and all the financial details of the scheme explained.

Dr. Amritaraj, Health Officer of the Civil and Military station, Bangalore, next introduced his paper on "The congestion in the Civil and Military Station of Bengalore, and its Results."

SURPLUS ACQUISITIONS.

Dr. Nair said that he did not want to go into details, but there was one particular idea underlying them. All he would like to have was an expression of opinion from the Conference on the following point:—Was a municipality justified in acquiring more land than was absolutely necessary for improvement, and selling the remaining land, after improvement had been effected, at the enhanced rate caused by the improvement? This appeared to be permissible in Bombay and Calcutta, but it was not so with some of the local governments of India. In the opinion of the Madras Government only what was required for improvements was allowed to be retained, and the rest had to be re-sold to the owner at the price at which it had been bought. If that opinion were generally held the cost of improvements would fall heavily upon local bodies, whereas if land could be retained and sold at an enhanced price the cost could be met mostly by profits. He would not press upon the Conference to pass a resolution at the movement, but he would like it to pass the resolution on that point on the following Saturday.

The Hon. Mr. J. P. Orr said that it was the policy of the Bombay Trust to take up more land than was required for improvements. He thought it was fully justified when they considered that they only took up so much as was required for roads. The owners on either side had their land bettered but paid nothing for it. It was because of that he thought the Municipality should be allowed to take up more than was required for its roads, for they would thus get the benefit of a better return for their improvements.

Dr. Bepin Behari Brimachari, M. D., asked whether corporations could deliberately take more land than was necessary for public utility, with the view to making a profit for public works.

The Hon. Rai Ganga Prasad Varma said that local bodies had power to acquire land for frontages of new houses. A question had been put to the Legislative Council of the United Provinces and that was the opinion they had given in reply.

Mr. Turner pointed out that Bombay had the power to acquire land outside the plot required for improvements, and to re-sell it at a higher price.

Major W. W. Clemeshaw said that he thought that what Mr. Nair was enquiring was whether the Land Acquisition Act in any province would allow of the acquisition of more land than was required for public purposes. They were not entitled under that Act to take more land and re-sell it. It was necessary, if that were desired, to have a special enactment. It could not be done under the present Land Acquisition Act. This ended the discussion.

INSPECTION OF WORKS.

The works inspected this morning by the members of the Sanitary Conference comprised the special appliances used in the draining of Madras, the works completed and those in progress. At 7-15 a.m., at the Special Engineer's office, a brief description of the works inspected was given. At 8-15 a.m. the delegates drove to the Law College pumping station and inspected the silt pits, screening chamber, and new pumping machinery. At 9 a.m. they drove to the Royapuram sewage pumping station. At 10 a.m. they drove to the sewage farm and inspected the progress of well-sinking.

The Conference re-assembled to-day at the Council Chamber, a section for the discussion of plague prevention and travelling dispensaries and another for discussion on matters relating to general sanitary and the Engineering problems.

PAPERS READ.

Sir Harcourt Butler presided over the medical session of the Conference to-day. The first subject taken up that of "Travelling Dispensaries," Captain H. Ross, I. M. S. having written a paper on the subject. Surgeon-General W. S. Bannerman, C. S. I., I. M. S., read an interesting paper on the subject. Other subjects discussed were "Plague Preventive Measures" by Major W. Glen Liston, I. M. S. The "Influence of the Grain Trade on the Spread of Plague" by Capt. Norman White, was also read, and "Plague in the Madras Presidency" by Capt. Taylor I.M.S. "The Annual Reappearance of Plague," by Lieut. Browning Smith, I.M.S., and "The carrying of Plague Infection in Villages during the Non-Epidemic Season" by Capt. Kunhardt, I.M.S., were also read.

The delegates to the engineering section of the Sanitary Conference assembled at 11-40 a. m. to-day. Mr. W. Hutton, Sanitary Engineer to the Government of Madras, presided. The first item on the agenda was a paper by Mr. A.S. Montgomery, Sanitary Engineer to the Punjab Government, describing the Hydro-Electric scheme for Simla. He gave a brief description of the scheme, illustrating it by means of a sketch plan, copies of which were furnished to each delegate. The cost of the hydro-electric portion of the work is Rs. 13,20,264 and the water-works extension Rs. 4,70,388. Mr. Hutton next introduced his interesting paper on "Sanitary Problems in Madras", the object of which he briefly explained. There was a discussion at the end of Mr. Hutton's paper, after which Mr. G. B. Williams introduced his paper on the "Relationship between English and Indian Sanitary Engineering Practice."

Speaking on Mr. William's paper, Mr. Madelay referred to the comparative merits of underground and surface drainage, and expressed himself in favour of the underground system, at any rate for level towns like Madras with a porous sub-soil, as being more sanitary and economic than open drainage. The next subject before the Conference was a note on "Dust Prevention" by Mr. C. L. Cok.

A note on "Sanitation in India," concluded the business. The engineering delegates next inspected certain models of sanitary works kept on view by Mr. J. M. Lacey and Mr. V. D. Pillay.

CASE AGAINST MRS. BESANT.

Transferred to Madras High Court.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 12.

At the Madras High Court to-day, before Mr. Justice Bakewell, Mr. C. P. Ramasawmy Iyer, on behalf of Mr. G. Narayaniah, plaintiff in the suit filed in the district court of Chingleput against Mrs. Annie Besant, claiming custody of his two minor sons, applied for transfer of the suit to the file of the Madras High Court.

The application was supported by an affidavit sworn to by the plaintiff, who urged the transfer on the ground that the convenience of the parties demanded that the suit should be tried in Madras, that important questions of law and fact connected with the guardianship arose in the suit, and that it was therefore proper that the High Court should transfer and try the suit. Mr. W. Barton, barrister-at-law, who appeared for the defendant, not objecting, his Lordship passed an order as prayed for.

The case will probably come on next week for settlement of issues.

BURMA RICE CROP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Nov. 12.

The following is a summary of the second forecast of the rice crop in Burma.

The area under rice cultivation in the sixteen principal rice growing districts of Lower Burma is now reported to be 7,804,986 acres. This is 431,887 acres more than the area actually cultivated last year, but 29,876 acres less than the area as estimated in the first forecast. The area destroyed has risen to 81,381 acres, an additional 15,000 acres having been flooded in Twenty township of Syriam district since the first forecast.

The standing crops are healthy and prospects are good, but in areas where transplanting was late and on high land, more rain is wanted.

RAILWAY BOARD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Nov. 12.

The question of linking up Karachi with Delhi by a direct broad-gauge line will be looked into by the Railway Board at an early date.

The Railway Board hopes to receive a full allotment of £12,400,000 in the Indian Budget next year, which, in the Board's opinion, should be sufficient for the immediate developments that are called for.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 12.

A slight change has been made in the reliefs. The Gordon Highlanders at Cawnpore are under orders for South Africa. They will proceed to Egypt, relieving the 1st Battalion Scots Guards, at Cairo.

SIMLA, Nov. 12.

The 53rd Sikhs have been selected to supply the usual escort at Simla next year.

As the services of a sufficent number of Royal Engineer officers cannot be spared to attend the course of instruction at Chatham next year an Indian class will not be held.

Army Department, Medical Branch :—

Capt. W. L. Watson, I. M. S., has been appointed to substantive medical charge of the 102nd Grenadiers, vice Capt. Steele.

Lieut. J. F. H. Morgan, I. M. S., has been granted an extension of leave to the 31st January, 1912.

Major G. Bidie, I. M. S., has an extension of leave for six months on medical certificate.

Asst. Surgeon F. J. Duckworth, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, has an extension for leave for one year.

The following R. A. M. C. officers embarked on the R. I. M. S. "Dufferin" on the 18th October last, for duty in India:—Major F. W. Hardy, Major S. F. St. D. Green, Lieut. R. F. Bridges.

APPOINTMENTS.

7th Rajputs—Major S.G.W. Hume, Double Company Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, vice Major H.O. Parr granted leave.

8th Cavalry.—Major R.E. Chaplin, Squadron Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, vice Lieut-Colonel T.C.M.T. Hogg granted leave.

42nd Deoli Regiment.—Major W.J.W.Brackenbury, Double Company Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command and Squadron Commander, vice Major C.E.N. Priestley granted leave.

88th Carnatic Infantry.—Captain P.L. Coleridge, Double Company Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, vice Lieut-Colonel F.H. Domenichetti officiating as Commandant.

102nd Grenadiers.—Major A.C. Edwardes, Double Company Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, vice Major F. G. Pierce granted leave.

104th Rifles.—Major G. Bailey, Double Company Commander to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, vice Major A. P. D. C. Stuart granted leave.

120th Rajputana Infantry.—Major J. H. Casserly, Double Company Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, vice Major E. Codrington granted leave.

121st Pioneers.—Major E. N. Heale, Double Company Commander to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, vice Major N. M. C. Stevens granted leave.

Captain R. M. Tyler, 1st Bn. Durham Light Infantry, to be Brigade Major Southern Brigade, which becomes vacant on 6th April 1913.

Major S. W. Sweetnam, Royal Army Medical Corps, to command the Station Hospital, Aden.

Captain K. Henderson resumed the duties of Brigade Major 1st Infantry Brigade, Secunderabad, 1st November 1912.

Lieut-Colonel G. Humphreys, D.S.O., from 49th Brigade, R.F.A., Clonmel, to 13th Brigade, R.H.A., India, from 28th December 1912.

Major F. G. Pierce, 102nd Grenadiers, to be Station Staff Officer, Treasure Chest Officer and Pension Paymaster, Aurangabad.

2nd Rajput Li. Infantry—Lieut. C.D. Noyes, Double Company Officer, to be Quarter Master.

10th Lancers.—Captain A.W.M. Kemmis to be officiating 2nd-in-Command; Lieut. S.D.N. Cahusac to be officiating Squadron Commander.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave:—2nd Bn. Royal Fusiliers.—Lieut. & Quarter Master H.F. Metcalfe for one year, ex-India. I. M. S.—Captain L. Reynolds, ex-India, on Medical Certificate.

1st Bn. Middlesex Regt—Major & Quartermaster T. Daw, for 8 months, ex-India.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted extensions of leave:—Bt-Colonel F. Murray, D. S. O., 1st Bn 8th Gurkhas, for 3 months, on Medical Certificate Majors A. J. N. Harward, 48th Pioneers, for 3 months, on Medical Certificate F. V. L. Pritchard, 96th Infantry, for 6 months, on Medical Certificate G. C. Burn, Cantonment Magistrates Department, to 3rd April 1913. Captain C. A. James, 126th Infantry, for 2 months, on Medical Certificate. Captain H. C. D. Jarret, 124th Punjabis to 14th February 1913, on Medical Certificate. Lieut. F. R. M. Campbell, 91st Punjabis, to 15th March 1913. R. F. Woodward, 130th Baluchis, for 3 months, on Medical Certificate J. L. Carr, 8th Gurkhas, to 31st March 1913, on Medical Certificate.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Bombay, 13th Nov., 1912.

1. Riding School daily for Recruits and members in possession of Remounts from 7-15 a. m.

2. There will be a parade for all members residing in the neighbourhood of Pali Hill, Santa Cruz, and Andheri, to-day Wednesday the 13th instant.

Rendesvous on the Flats near the Jackal Club 7 a. m punctually.

Dress—Mufti, Regimental Saddles, Swords and Carbines.

3. The Range at Santa Cruz will be reserved for class firing this week-end, train leaves Church Gate Station Saturday afternoon 3-10 p m

Sunday morning 7 5 a m

(Sd.) P. R. CADELL, Lt.-Col.,
B. V. R.
for O-Commanding Bombay L. Horse.

VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON. A. HILL-TREVOR, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 13th Nov., 1912.

280. Parades.—Parades for the week ending 17th November 1912.

Saturday 16 at 5-30 p m No. 1 and 2 Companies will parade in the Town Hall Compound for 15 pr Gun Drill (Specialists) D & F and Dial Nos will parade at the R G A Lecture Room, Colaba at 5-30 p m on Saturday.

282. Musketry Sunday 27th No 2 Company Class Firing at Colaba Commencing at 7-30 a. m. The G I P Ry Vol Range at Ghat Koper will be available for Spoon Competition and Practice, Distances 300 and 600 Yards.

Reference Regimental Order No 280 of 11th instant The Lecture for Thursday is hereby Cancelled.

(Sd.) E. P. CUDLIP, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 13th Nov. 1912.

698. Parades—To-day Wednesday the 13th instant Commanding Officer's Parade.

Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue, at 6 p.m.

Dress.—Drill Order, Uniform shorts with Caps.

Subject.—Infantry Training 1911. Pages 104 to 115. "Fire" uses of, direction and control, discipline etc.

II.—Recruits.—All Adult Recruits of the current season will parade with the Battalion without arms for Commanding Officer's Inspection.

699. Maxim Gun Class—Officers Commanding Companies will please submit to the Adjutants Office by Friday the 15th instant, the names of 3 men who are willing and recommended to undergo a course of Instruction in Maxim Gun.

The Class will commence on Tuesday the 19th instant at Head-Quarters at 7 a.m.

700. Signallers The Signallers of "G" Company will parade at the Gymkhana to-day Wednesday the 13th instant at 7 a m

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Captain,
Ag. Adjt., B. V. R.

NOTICE.

L.V.R.A. Matches 3 and 4 will be fired on Sunday 17th instant, by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 5-40 and 6-30 a. m. Distances 500 and 600 yards. Practice will follow at 600, 800 and 300 yards. This cancels previous circular.

LAW INTELLIGENCE

THE HIGH COURT.

THE ATHNI PLEADERS' CASE.

Accused Suspended by the High Court.

Yesterday Mr. Justice Batchelor and Mr. Justice Rao resumed the hearing of the case of the two pleaders of Athni, Belgaum, named Anaji N. Deshpande and Sripad R. Kanmadi, who had been called upon to show cause why they should not be dealt with under the disciplinary section of the Legal Practitioner's Act for buying lands dishonestly from their clients.

Their Lordships, in finding them guilty of professional misconduct, suspended them from practising in any Law Court in Bombay as pleaders, the first, Mr. Deshpande, for two years and the second Mr. Kanmadi, for one year. In passing judgment, their Lordships, said that they had found only a single redeeming feature in the case, and that was an expression of deep regret by the accused pleader. The pleaders had, their Lordships were glad to note, instructed their lawyers in the High Court to express regret if the legal defences failed. It was to be hoped the expression of regret was quite sincere, though that would not of course influence the decision in any way. It was the bounden duty of the Courts to see that their "sanads" were honoured and vindicated. The certificates granted to pleaders (the said sanads) were preventives as it were, against abuses creeping in among lawyers, and the Mofussil lawyers were expected to keep the confidence reposed in them intact. The High Court was the body which issued the "sanads" and it was responsible for the dignity and influence which the "sanads" conferred. The dishonesty that was evident in the case was especially reprehensible in the interior, where litigants were mostly ignorant and illiterate. It was true that the most powerful check on such malpractices was a healthy and powerful public opinion on the part of the lawyers themselves, and it was also very true that such black sheep who were guilty of those malpractices were the worst enemies of the profession itself.

A GIRL'S CRIME.

Yesterday, in the Court of Mr. Justice Batchelor and Mr. Justice Rao, the hearing of the appeal filed by Bai Pali, alias Parvati, wife of Ganchu Mansukh Jetha, was concluded.

The woman was charged with administering dhatura (stramonium) to her husband and her father-in-law, and she was convicted and sentenced by the Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar, Mr. Kennedy, to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. N. K. Mehta appeared for the accused, and Mr. Shah for the Crown.

The accused was a young girl and gave her age as 14. She had powdered some dhatura seeds, and mixed them in the two men's food. The result was that both became seriously ill. It was stated that the marriage had cost the husband about Rs. 400, and as a result there were quarrels in the family over the dowry extorted. The girl confessed her guilt and the assessors were of opinion that she might not be guilty. The Judge, however, disagreed, and sentenced her to three years' hard labour.

Their Lordships did not see their way to interfere with the sentence and conviction.

OF LAND DISPUTE.

Yesterday, the Chief Justice and Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, heard the appeal preferred by Daltaji Pandjik Phadnis, in a suit in which the plaintiff Ramchandra Vishwasrao Sawant Bhonsle, sued Daltaji for a declaration that he was entitled to resume certain "inam" lands, or in the alternative, for a declaration that he had the right to charge full assessment on the lands in dispute.

Mr. A. Nilkanth appeared for the appellant, and Mr. G. Nadkarni with Mr. Patkar for the respondent.

The plaintiff said that the "inam" lands were enjoyed by Phadnis' family in consideration of services which they had to render to the Bhonslas, who were the real owners of the lands. In January, 1905, the plaintiff dispensed with the services of the defendant, because he was not discharging his duties as a karkun properly, and declared the lands to be "khalsa." The defendant, thereupon, filed a suit under Section 9 of the Specific Relief Act, and obtained an order from the Court in his favour. The plaintiff further said that he was the full owner of the land and that under various orders issued by the British Government he had full authority to resume the land.

The defendant stated that the lands in dispute were not comprised in the royail saranjama of the plaintiff and that he had not been rendering any service in connection with the lands which he had been deprived of.

The Subordinate Judge of Belgaum declared that the plaintiff was entitled to levy full assessment on the land in the suit, but that he was not entitled to resume the land.

In appeal the First-Class Subordinate Judge of Belgaum confirmed the first decision.

Their Lordships, after hearing counsel, dismissed the appeal and the cross-objections filed by the respondents.

LORD ASHTON'S CLAIM.

The case in which the Rt. Hon. Baron Ashton, of Messrs. James Williamson and Co., sued Rahimtulla Suleman Ismail a trader of Bombay, for £1,222, less Rs. 1,000 for goods (floor cloth, anoleum, etc., was disposed of yesterday by Mr. Justice Macleod in the Bombay High Court.

Messrs. Fischer and Co., acted as agents for Lord Ashton's firm and Rahimtulla Sulleman Ismail indented for goods through Messrs. Fischer and Co. The defendant said that he had paid money from time to time through Messrs. Fischer and Co., and was ready to pay the difference.

His Lordship passed a decree in favour of the plaintiffs for the whole amount with costs.

POLICE COURT.

TREACHER AND CO.'S CASE.

Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday heard "de novo" the case in which Mr. Shapurji N. Gazdar, a merchant, was charged by the chairman and directors of Messrs. Treacher and Company, Limited.

Mr. H. Campbell, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Kirk-Smith, solicitor, appeared for the complainants, while Mr. Saher, barrister, with Mr. Nariman and Mr. Kanuga, pleaders, defended the accused.

Mr. Saher stated that the case had been partly heard by the acting Chief Presidency Magistrate during Mr. Aston's absence on leave, but counsel thought it was desirable that his Worship should now hear it "de novo."

It was decided to hear the case "de novo."

Mr. Campbell then opened the case. He repeated what has been published already, his remarks being almost the same as those made by him when he had opened the case before Mr. Kemp, the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate. Counsel added that in his written statement the accused had stated that the directors should have taken proceedings against Mr. Knowles, the late manager of the Company, but the directors had not agreed with this view, and had taken the opportunity of exonerating Mr. Knowles from all blame and responsibility.

The evidence was then gone into and Mr. Robert Barlow, chairman of the Board of Directors, gave evidence as on the last occasion.

DESERTING THE WORKHOUSE.

At the Masagon Police Court, before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Frank Oliveira, Inspector Melville charged J. K. Cook, a European, aged 39, with deserting the Workhouse on the 6th instant.

The accused was given one day's leave, but he did not return in time and was arrested. He admitted his offence.

The magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to seven days' hard labour.

CHARGED WITH VAGRANCY.

Charles Cotter, a European, aged 28, and P. E. Sidney, aged 43, were charged before the same Magistrate by Inspector Melville with wandering about without visible means of subsistence.

The magistrate ordered both of them to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

MISTAKEN IDENTITY.

Shaik Ismail Shaik Dawood, Opium peon No. 280 was charged by Inspector Sabaji, before Mr. Oliveira, with house-breaking by night and theft of property worth Rs. 160, belonging to Jaffer Oomer, on the 4th inst. The property alleged to have been stolen consisted of black alpaca, white ijars and cash.

The accused denied the charges and said it was a case of mistaken identity.

The magistrate ordered the accused to be discharged as his Worship considered it was a case of mistaken identity.

CHEATING A PILGRIM.

The Second Presidency Magistrate, Mr. P. H. Dastur, disposed of a case in which Abul Hassan Ibrahim and Abdul Jubar Gyasudin, stood charged at the instance of Sub-Inspector Bahudin of the C. I. D., with cheating one Kamijudin Havladar, a pilgrim.

It appeared that the complainant came to Bombay from Calcutta with his mother, with the intention of proceeding to Jeddah on a pilgrimage. The second accused, who knew the complainant and his family, sent a fictitious telegram to the complainant's brother in the name of the complainant, informing him that he (complainant) had been robbed on the journey to Bombay and asking for Rs. 400 to be sent to him by a telegraphic money-order. The complainant's brother did not doubt the genuineness of the telegram, and wired the amount. The first accused, who had conspired with the second, passed himself off for the payee and received the sum of Rs. 400 from the post.

Subsequently the complainant received a letter from his brother, when the fraud was detected and information laid with the police. Sub-Inspector Bahudin arrested the accused and recovered the whole of the amount from them.

Both the accused pleaded guilty and were convicted and sentenced to six months' hard labour each.

BARROWS LECTURE.

Betterment of Wage-Earners' Situation.

Last night Prof. Henderson of Chicago delivered his last lecture but one in the hall of the Wilson College, before a large gathering of Indians. The subject dealt with was "Movements to Improve the Economic and Cultural Situation of the Wage Earners."

After dealing briefly with the customs of a bygone period, the lecturer came to the present-day methods of America in the matter of social laws and regulations as they affected wage-earners. A man who would formerly make his six or seven dollars a week was now able to earn forty to sixty dollars. This improvement was the outcome of education and scientific training. An education should be both literary and technical. In America the system of shop education was greatly in vogue. The students had to attend a shop as apprentice for half a month, the other half being spent at school. By this method they received both a theoretical and a technical training.

The lecturer dwelt at some length on the advantages of female education. In America, he said, the men were so engrossed in business that they could not find time to talk to one another. If the ladies at home were not thoroughly educated life would be dreary indeed. Women's clubs were numerous in that country and the prospectuses of these institutions showed to what a great extent the members were educating themselves. The most abtruse subjects were thoroughly studied and grasped by them, and the women themselves lectured on those subjects, which a man would take a thousand years to learn (laughter). Educated and enlightened wives and daughters were a solace and help in life, and a nation which in any way neglected the education of the softer sex was guilty of the greatest crime. The education of its girls should be regarded as the first and foremost duty of a nation. Boys and girls should be on an equal footing in the matter of education. In America the influence of the women was very great—even greater than that of the Press.

Incidentally the Professor remarked that he was a great reader of newspapers, and had found that the Indian newspapers in their selection of subjects were far superior to the best American and European ones.

The speaker paid a high tribute to social legislation in Germany. The greatest German Emperor and social regenerator (William I.) had begun the social legislation and preached the doctrine that every German should be protected by law from unemployement, sickness, etc. and this legislation was now followed by Great Britain and all other civilized nations in the world. Every German was protected by the law of the land in every Indian Coast. Moderate cloud has also appeared in the extreme north.

Reverting to the female sex, the lecturer said woman could accomplish many things which men had failed to perform. Those of America had carried on a great fight against alcohol, and they had been eminently successful in that direction. They had made the Government introduce temperance text books in schools and the lecturer had heard several boys who had read of the evil influence of alcohol urging their parents to stop the use of beer. Educated women were sure, the lecturer said, to save the time and money of men. They were the beneficiaries and agents of social improvement.

To-night in his last lecture the Professor deals with the "Progress of Nations and Humanity," and doubtless educated Bombayites will muster strong to bid the this eminent American farewell.

A SENTIMENTAL BURGLAR.

The Fatal Photograph.

Occasionally the duties of the police are enlivened or it may be hampered, by an interesting touch of human nature, as at present in the course of investigations being conducted in the French Concession. As an outcome of investigations into robberies which had taken place in the western district of the Shanghai Concession, the police the other day took into custody a Chinese, who now awaits trial upon several counts. Among these are charges in connexion with thefts at the houses of Mr. Hutchison, 67 Route Say Zoong, Mr. Marshall, 10 Route Haiho, Mr. Bell, 253 Avenue Paul Brunat and Mrs. Lawrie Smith, also Avenue Paul Brunat.

For a considerable time after the reports of these burglaries, the detective force of the French police had been keeping a watch on the western district, and as one of them observed the man loitering about he was taken into custody, and in his house were found a number of the silver articles which had been stolen.

A part from the purely criminal aspect of the case the search of the prisoner's house revealed what was either a peace of gross carelessness or a trait of sentimentality in the alleged burglar. In addition to articles reported stolen from the houses mentioned, others were found in his house suspected by the police of having been stolen, although they had no information regarding them in their lists of lost and stolen property, and among these the most interesting was a photograph frame containing the portrait of a young lady. It might have been thought that if the article had been purloined the first thing which would have been done would have been to destroy the photograph in order to do away with one of the clues of evidence against him, but somehow or other this had not been done. The frame, which is quite a small one, is circular in form the pattern being open work bamboo foliage. The subject of the photograph is attired in a black blouse, with a large white boa or stole over the shoulders.

The police have so far failed to discover an owner for the photograph and frame, and they are still awaiting a claimant. That cases of this sort are extremely rare may well be imagined, but it is interesting to note that on a previous occasion which came under notice a few years ago, a similar thing was discovered.—"North China Herald."

Madam!
Tie a knot in your handkerchief, before going out, to remind you to order a tin of
Van Houten's Cocoa
A delicious beverage.
THE STANDARD COCOA OF THE WORLD.
CHEAP, BECAUSE A LITTLE GOES A LONG WAY.
A FOOD FOR THE MUSCLES.
A TONIC FOR THE NERVES.
A DELICACY FOR THE PALATE.
Try it!

THE WEATHER.

EARTHQUAKES IN BENGAL.

Frequent and Violent Shocks Over Large Area.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CHITTAGONG, BENGAL, Nov. 12.

A report has been received here that for about a fortnight interrupted shocks of earthquake varying from three to five a day have been felt at places near Dhoom station on the Assam-Bengal Railway, over an area of six square miles. The shocks are more frequent and violent near the neighbouring hills. They are preceded by sounds like loud gun reports.

The affected area is thickly populated and the inhabitants there are panic-stricken. Some of them intend leaving the place.

Two years back there was a severe shock over this part of the locality, causing serious damage to buildings and making a large opening on the bank of the river Feni.

SIMLA, Nov. 12.

An area of disturbed weather lies over the Bay between the Andamans and Madras. A few falls of rain are reported from Burma.

Forecast :—Rainfall will probably decrease in Burma, and extend to the east coast of the Peninsula

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 12th Nov., giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Moderate cloud has appeared in the extreme north but skies remain clear over the rest of the division. The air is damper than usual at Lahore. Night temperature is in defect at Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect at Allahabad, in excess at Mainpuri and Cawnpore, and normal elsewhere. Temperature is below the average at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air. Temperature is normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India west.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect in west Central India, and at Bhavnagar and Ahmedabad. Temperature is below the average at Indore, Rajkot and Bhavnagar Para.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual over the whole of the division. Night temperature is below the average at most stations.

The Konkan.—Skies remain clear. Humidity is nearly normal. Minimum temperature continues in defect except at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in large defect in the south Bombay Deccan. Night temperature is below the average at most places.

General Remarks.—No rain of importance has been reported from any of the reporting stations, but skies have become lightly to moderately clouded on the Coromandel Coast. Moderate cloud has also appeared in the extreme north.

Weather is likely to remain dry except on the north Coromandel Coast, where light showers are probable.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) 12th November, was 29·964 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 12 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 8 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 14in. and this will be higher or lower by 0·1 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of the barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of the gauge, be different from 47 feet, it will be read higher or lower by 6 inches for 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

HOTEL METROPOLE MATHERAN

On the occasion of the opening day of the Hotel Metropole at Matheran, a dinner was given on the hotel premises. The hotel has hitherto been known as the Gymkhana Hotel but it has changed hands and will now appear under a new name. After dinner, the proprietor Mr. P. Maneckji called upon Lieut. M. R. Chichgar for a speech and he was followed by Professor Cuthbert, who formally opened the hotel, and Mr. W. Rowbotham of Bombay. The speakers all referred to the advantages which the hotel enjoyed in its cool and shady situation, and in the various improvements which had been successively introduced and felt sure that it would continue to be a favourite resort of Europeans who visited the hill.

PLAGUE IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay, during the 24 hours from 6 a.m. on the 11th Nov. to 6 a.m. on the 12th November :—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
This day last year	1	0
Total.....	1	0
Total mortality from all causes		115

At Belur, in the Hassan district of Mysore, Mrs Wetherall, wife of the Deputy Commissioner, performed last evening the pleasing function of opening the King George Coronation Memorial Hall. The ceremony took place before a large gathering of Europeans and Indians. The hall was built at a cost of Rs. 8,000 raised by public subscription at the instance of Mr. Kesavayya, the amildar, and is intended to be a standing token of Belur's loyalty to the British Crown. The building has been fully furnished inside and supplies a long-felt want of a public hall.

AVIATION IN INDIA.

Years Behind The Smallest European State.

The "Aeroplane" publishes an article on the neglect of aviation in the Indian Army, strongly criticising the failure of the Indian war Office to take account of the rapid development of aviation as an arm of war. The article contains a vast amount of extraordinary nonsense as to the possibilities of a native rising and a war with Russia, and we quote below only those portions of the article which have any intelligent bearing on the point in question.

It is, of course, says the journal, an accepted fact that the Indian Army, including British regiments in India, is by far the most efficient portion of the land forces of the British Empire. Everything is kept on a war footing, the artillery is at full strength, the men are under more continuous training, and there is almost always a certain amount of fighting going on with hill tribes on the frontier to give experience of active service. It is, therefore, all the more strange that in the latest phase of military activity the Indian Army should be years behind the smallest European State, but it is nevertheless, a fact that, for all the Indian authorities have done, the aeroplane as a factor in modern warfare might never have existed. A certain amount of flying has been done in India under the most unfavourable conditions possible, and generally on the most absurdly inadequate machines, but so far from impressing the authorities it seems rather to have convinced them that India need not even turn over in its thousand-year sleep to consider the possibilities of military aviation. Those who ought to have been sufficiently intelligent to appreciate what the clumsy wallowings of under-powered boxkites presaged, merely looked at the performances without making any allowances for the circumstances under which they performed.

IMMEDIATE ACTION NECESSARY.

The authorities may just as well make up their minds to start at once to organise an Indian Army Flying Corps, for there is much to be done before such a corps can be of any practical use in time of war. So far as "personnel" is concerned, the nucleus of the corps already exists, for there is already considerable interest in flying among junior officers in India, and, in consequence, quite a number of Indian officers home on leave have devoted their own time and money to learning to fly, despite the fact that officers of British regiments in India, or those who belong to native regiments, do not get their £75 returned, as do those serving in this country, nor are officers of native regiments appointed to the Royal Flying Corps.

One officer of native cavalry was attached for a short period to the late Air Battalion at a period when it was struggling along with a few obsolete boxkites, and on the strength of that mild experience he has been appointed adviser on aviation to the Indian General Staff. Excellent officer as he is, he can scarcely possess the knowledge necessary at the moment for such a post, for it takes anyone on the spot, in the centres of European aviation, all his time to keep pace with modern developments and see a few months ahead. Advice on aviation for the Indian Army can only be given adequately by an officer with much experience of aviation and a mind quite free from prejudice who has a roving commission to visit all the aerodromes in Europe and report constantly on the latest types of machines which are being produced there. The organisation of a flying corps in India is a matter for an officer or officers who have gone straight out from Europe fully primed with the latest knowledge on the subject. Therefore the obviously sensible idea is to send home all officers in India who have already studied aviation, let them spend a few months bringing their knowledge thoroughly up to date, and then to set them to work, immediately they return to India, on the task of organising an adequate flying corps.

POSSIBILITIES OF AVIATION IN INDIA.

The opportunities for flying in India are vastly greater than most people imagine. At certain hours of the morning and evening flying is possible even in the open plains where "sand devils" most delight to riot in the heat of the day. But, apart from that, the enormous river-ways afford great scope for hydroaeroplanes.

One could fly comfortably the whole way up the Ganges and the Kali, almost to Delhi. It is quite probable that up the tributaries of the Brahmaputra one could penetrate into the Abor country, with salutary effect. On the west, Bombay Harbour offers most tempting space for an aerodrome. Farther north, one could fly up the Indus from Karachi to Attock and thence up the Kabul-River to Nowshera or quite close to Peshawar; or, by turning east, one could get up the Ravi to Lahore. Any of these rivers are a few hundreds of yards wide at the farthest points from their mouths mentioned above, and, though there might be occasional rapids to fly over, or even gorges to fly through, a modern machine could do it, though beginners might prefer to experiment in the wider reaches wherever they occur.

AUSTRALIA FOR ANGLO-INDIANS.

"Disgusted after ten years of Australia", writes as follows to the "Times of Ceylon" :—With reference to your extract from the "Melbourne Herald," in which "Mr. Wayman suggests that every Australian visitor to Ceylon should be a missionary engaged in the work of attracting monied Anglo-Indians to Australia," I would strongly advise any misguided individuals who have thoughts of settling in any part of Australia not to be deluded by misleading reports they may hear about that country. Domestic labour is practically unprocurable even at very high rates of wages. I know of people living in the country who are willing to pay £125 per annum and board to any married couple who will condescend to work for them—the woman to work indoors and the man to do the outdoor work. In spite of the high wages offered, these people are unable to obtain the labour they require and they have to do everything for themselves. Numerous similar instances could be quoted, and Australia is one of the last countries in the world likely to suit the average Anglo-Indian who is used to a large staff of efficient and obedient servants. Another point to be considered is that of education. If they want to start their sons with a heavy handicap in their struggle for a living, have them educated at an Australian school. My inference will be thoroughly understood by those who have travelled on the Australian mail boats even though they may never have visited Australia.

CONSUMPTION CURE.

Remarkable Case in London Courts.

SOME MEDICAL EVIDENCE.

The case in which Mr. Charles Harry Stevens, Managing Director and Secretary 2 Messrs. C. H. Steven's Consumption Cure claimed damages for libel from the British Medical Association was proceeding before Mr. Justice Bekford and a special jury in the King's Bench Division when the mail left.

Mr. Stevens complained that the defendants in a book entitled "Secret Remedies" imputed that he was a swindler, a quack, and a person who, knowing that his preparation had no value fraudulently induced his victims to pay exorbitant prices.

Mr. Stevens' case is that his remedy is a decoction made from a South African root which he calls umckaloabo, and a herb called chijitee, and that he has effected many cures, including those of persons discharged from the Brompton Consumption Hospital as incurable. The defendants, according to counsels opening statement, said that the plaintiff was selling nothing more than an infusion of krameria (a well-known species of astringent plants which grow in North and South America), and that he charged 5s. for a 2 1-4 fluid ounce bottle of the remedy, the materials of which cost about 1 1-2d.

In their defences the defendants pleaded that the words they published were not capable of the meaning put upon them by Mr. Stevens, and that they were true in substance and in fact and were fair commant written without malice upon matters of public interest. Counsel: For the plaintiff, Mr. Tindal Atkinson, K.C., and Mr. H. W. Rowsell; for the defendants, Mr. Holman Gregory, K.C., and Mr. R. F. Colam, K.C.

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT.

Mr. William Campbell, formerly of Hastings, who had given evidence in chief on Wednesday, was cross-examined by Mr. Holman Gregory, K.C., for the defendants. He had said that he had used the cure successfully. Before he used the cure, he told Mr. Gregory, he had treated a number of patients suffering from consumption.

Counsel: Have you been successful in arresting the disease in a large number of case A fair—proportion.

The witness went on to say that formerly he used the cod-liver oil and hypophosphate of lime treatment. This was abandoned. He also used cough mixtures and tonics to improve the general health.

Counsel :—When you gave this mixture what did you think you were giving the patient?—A specific, just as arsenic is aspecific that cures neuralgia.

To how many people have you given the mixture? —To about fifteen or twenty.

Did any person that you treated die?—All were were what I call cured; that is to say, they recovered sufficiently to work. They got vigorous and took their food well.

Take the period of five years before the five years' period when you used Stevens's cure, how many cases of consumption did you treat?—Fifty to sixty

Did you cure them?—According to my recollection. I did.

Then you had found a way to cure the white plague?—I was in a climate, that of Hastings, that was very good.

You don's say that every person who buys this physic will be cured?—That is going too far.

Mr. Tindal Atkinson, K.C., re-examined for the plaintiff, and was told by the witness that he discontinued using the Stevens' cure because he did not like to trespass on the generosity of Mr. Stevens, who supplied the medicine without charge.

The Judge: I can't understand that answer; you could but it.

"I found," replied the witness, amid some amusement, "that my patients did very well under my own treatment." He added. "But not so rapidly as when they took Mr. Stevens's cure.

In answer to Mr. Atkinson, the witness said that he had cured a case of tuberculosis of the throat with Stevens's remedy. He had not known such a case to be cured before.

RAILWAY CLERK'S EVIDENCE.

Charles Day, a clerk employed by the Great Northern Railway, described how the was extremely ill with tuberculosis. He added, "I stand here today through taking Stevens's cure."

He was recommended by Sir William Collins and other doctors at the Temperance Hospital to go to a sanatorium. After taking the Stevens' cure he was able to walk about and finally to return to his work

The witness admitted to Mr. Gregory that he had heard that two men employed at King's Cross had taken Stevens's cure and that one had died.

Dr. J. W. James of Acton, who treated the last witness after he left the hospital gave evidence that he had very little hope for him. The orthodox remedies gave no relief. At this time somebody called on the witness and asked him if he had got any case that had resisted the orthodox remedies. He replied that he had. He was then supplied with a bottle of the Stevens cure. He gave this to Day, who at once improved. At Mr. Stevens's suggestion injections were also to walk about. He had been before helpless in bed.

Cross-examined by Mr. Colam, K. C., the witness said that he was impressed by the statement that Steven's cure killed the tubercule bacillus. That was what caused him to try it.

Counsel : Might not the patient have recovered if you had supplied him with some other medicine that would have inspired him with hope?—He might have done so.

TYPIST'S EXPERIENCE.

Miss Marian Olley, a typist, who had been an inmate of Brompton Hospital, and was said to have been in the last stage of consumption, told how on her return home she took Stevens's remedy and at the end of two years was able to take a ten-mile walk.

The Rev. G. Hall, rector of East Marden, near Chichester, described how he came home from the West Indies in 1905 suffering from disease of the lungs. Towards the close of 1908 he took Mr. Stevens's preparation, and was later certified by a specialist as free from tuberculosis.

Dr. Hudson Evans, of Lewisham, said he tried the had treatment on twenty-five cases, and the results had been favourable.

Dr. de Boissieri, formerly house physician at King's College Hospital, spoke of having used Stevens's cure in a certain case successfully.

Dr. T. M. Martin. M,D., Edinburgh, and a member of the British Medical Association, said that he used to suffer from a weak chest. He had to sell his practice in the north and come south. He had used Stevens's remedy on himself with such satisfactory results that he had not had a day's illness since.

The hearing was adjourned.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—Broad Gauge System. Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 26th Oct. on 945·61 miles open :—

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week.....	1,9 ,000	3,80,000	4,000	5,73,000
Or per mile of Railway.....	201	402	4	607
For previous 16 weeks of half year	29,55,573	47,42,488	72,110	77,70,121
Total for 17 week	31,45,573	51,22,488	76,110	83,44,121
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	2,05,253	3,15,426	5,866	5,26 545
Per mile of Ry....	217	334	6	557
Total to corresponding date...	31,18,238	48 77,199	75,636	80,71 672

Increase for the week .....Rs. 47,455
Do. to date..... ,, 2,73,019

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HOW IT CAUSES INDIGESTION, BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, STOMACH TROUBLES, ETC.

Every day the liver produces about a pint and three-quarters of bile—the fluid which digests the food. But when the liver is sluggish it fails to create sufficient bile, and the undigested food turns sour and bad, causing indigestion, wind and vomiting. The tongue gets coated, there is a bad taste in the mouth—especially in the morning—and the eyes are dull and yellow.

You have no appetite—whatever you eat seems to disagree with you, causing pain in the stomach and tightness of the chest. The bowels fail to move regularly once a day, and you become costive and and suffer from billiousness and throbbing headaches. You may become anæmic owing to the poverty of the blood.

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PILES ARE HARD TO BEAR.

Mankind is called upon to bear few complaints of more painful and distressing a character than piles. The endless burning and itching m

MAIL NOTES.

ARM-CHAIR DEATHS.

Dr. Charles Patrick O'Connor, of March, Cambridgeshire, was found dead in his armchair early. e is the third brother to die in this way. Dr. Connor had arranged to leave by a night train for ilgetan, Devonshire, to attend the funeral of his other who also died in his chair. At seven o'clock sterday morning, Dr. O'Connor was found dead ting in an armchair and wearing an overcoat. A garette was on the table, and the deceased's luggage as packed ready for departure. The third brother, r. Fred O'Connor, was found dead undersimilar rcumstances at Chatteris, Cambridgeshire, a year go.

WOMEN AND THE FRANCHISE.

From the Women's Local Government Society—tablished on a non-party basis—a memorial has en sent to the Prime Minister in respect to the cal Government clauses of the Registration and anchise Bill. The memorialists urge that advante should be taken of the opportunity offered by is Bill to place the Local Government Franchise women on a just and uniform basis throughout e whole country. The Bill as introduced (says the morial) will supersede all existing local Governnt Franchises and will set up a simpler machinery; , unless amended, it will perpetuate throughout gland and Wales a sex disability for women ners and women lodgers, and further will decree a ability for married women in all of England and ales outside London. The memorialists submit t there is no good reason why the Local Governnt Franchise in England and Wales should be re restricted than that for women in Scotland and land, where the disabilities of sex and marriage not exist. They ask, therefore, that the Bill shall amended so that it shall not impose disabilities reason of either sex of marriage on the women of gland and Wales in respect to the Local Governnt Franchise.

A "MODEL ELECTION."

Ballot-papers have been issued to members of rliament in connection with a model election w being decided by the Parliamentary Committee Proportional Representation. The object of committee is to secure the representation of ncivities by grouping constituencies and allowing elector a selection from a list of candidates. For ance, it is pointed out that in a city like mingham the Liberals under the present scheme e no Parliamentary representative, although on number of votes recorded they are entitled to east two in proportion. Similarly, the thousands Unionist voters in a city like Leeds are epresented. In the model election Birmingham aken as an example. Seven members are to be ted for the whole of the city, and the following the fifteen candidates; Mr. Asquith, Mr. George nes, Mr. Thomas, Bart., Sir E. Carson, Lord gh Cecil, Mr. J. Dillon, Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. ar Law, Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, Mr. William rien, Captain E. G. Pretyman, Mr. J. Redmond, F. E. Smith, Mr. Wedgwood, and the Right n. J. W. Wilson. The candidates elected are to hose receiving above a certain quota of the total es polled.

AFTER-DINNER PORT,

s a fashion in England hard drinking will bably never recur, said "The Times" in some resting comments on the statistics of the wine duction of the world. Of the total, 4,000 mils of gallons, 3,000 millions come from Europe, twelve millions are consumed in Great ain. Only a fraction of a gallon is drunk ually in England per head, whereas in France year each person was responsible for 120 bottles. an age which contemporary moralists are not r to decry as one of unparalleled luxury, wineking (in these islands) occupies a comparatively gnificant place. "The conditions of modern ness and pleasure are opposed to all but the t moderate use of the heavier wines. The sarnace of port after dinner has often little more a ceremonial value. In the first heyday of the ent of wine into England, its immoderate use perhaps not unnatural, and may be forgiven as brisk intemperance of a nation's youth. But re older now, and the very crazes of the present such as sport and speed—baneful enough as see society when overdone—are incompatible h it.

DRAMA ON A LINER.

coincidence of an extraordinary nature is cted in connection with an incident which rred while the liner Oceanic, which reached outh from New York was at sea. An Italian ed Italo Stanghi, who represents Messrs. Ercoly, elli, and Co. in America, was the victim of idence trickesters in Toronto, losing between £500 £600. The robbery occurred on October 4, and ghi, ordered to return to Italy, decided to travel he Oceanic, intending to land at Cherbourg, and eed thence to Milan. While crossing the ntic, Stanghi declared that he recognised among second-class passengers one of the men who ed him, and there was a dramatic scene in the ing-room, where a game of cards was in progress aaronigram secured police aid for the Italian on val at Plymouth, and in due course the second passenger was landed. Quite voluntarily he mpanied the police and the accuser to the police ion. The Italian alleges that the suspected enger was one of the men he met in Toronto, for m warrants were issued by the Canadian police. man has been detained pending the result of land Yard's inquiries. He denies ever having in Toronto.

NELSON'S TOY SHIP.

n interesting addition to the historical exhibits e Museum of the Royal United Service Institut- London, was made on Trafalgar Day in the shape miniature ship. The first day of her exhibit- is appropriately chosen, because this little ship lieved to have been at one time in the possession elson, and possibly was the toy vessel in rigging handing which the great admiral learnt the iments of seamanship. At all events, says "The es," some forty years ago she was given, with this ition attaching to her, to Lord Wolseley, who now generously presented her to the Institution. discussing several theories as to the origin of ttle vessel, "The Times" says: "There seems a deal to be said for the suggestion that not only she built and rigged on board the merchant el in which under Rath bone, one of his petty- ers, Captain Suckling sent Nelson for a cruise to seamanship in 1772, but she is also intended epresent that ship. In many respects she is more an armed merchantman of the period than a of the Royal Navy. "It is beyond a doubt that elson helped to rig her as part of his training sea life he would have kept her as a memento of e early days, and now that she is to be publicly bited and attention is directed to her existence, emite possible that further light may be thrown n her history."

WHY WOMEN LIVE LONGER.

he doctors have long realised that, thanks to a er knowledge of sanitation and personal hygiene, ple are living longer than formerly. The much ter relative longevity of women as shown in the ntly published National Debt Officer's report on mortality of Government life annuitants has e as a general surprise. In a summary of these res it was shown that the expectation of life of oman of fifty is now more than a year greater i it was in 1875, while that of a man of the same is only about three months greater. Discussing reasons of our increasing longevity, and in partir woman's stronger hold on life, physicians at Bartholomew's Hospital advanced widely rent theories. "The essential cause of death," stated, "is a wearing out from overwork of our n cells. Women may be just as brainy as men, they do not work their brain cells as vigorously s continously as do their male relatives. If they there would not be so great a disparity in the th of life of the two sexes. Another consultant down woman's greater expectation of life to the e sheltered existence she leads, and the lack of physically depressing competition which is part early every man's life. "A woman may have hard k to do," he explained, "but except for the few work in offices, or who follow professions, they k in their own homes, and at a pace they set for nselves. The home is also as a rule vastly more sunny and generally more wholesome than is husband's shop or office." A third physician ibed the disparity to some inherent trait present n birth. More boy babies than girl babies are every year, but there are more girls and women he country than men and boys. This is because boy infants than girl infants fail to reach hood. Babies of both sexes are under idenconditions, so the only conclusion is that girls t with a stronger hold on life. There is no on why this stronger hold should not persist ughout the years, and account for women's ger expectation of life in late middle-age and old .

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

The autumn announcements of the Oxford University Press contain two entries of singular interest to all lovers of English poetry. One is that of the early publication of Professor Grierson's edition of the poems of John Donne. Donne stands along with Milton, as one of the two great poets of his age, and is one of the few poets who have been waiting for a thoroughly good editing. Mr. Grierson's patient and minute study of the text, controlled by his fine literary taste, will, it is safe to predict, have issued in his putting upon the market a definitive edition of a poet the comparison of whose genius to that of Browning is one of the brightest pages in a recent admirable summary of the history of English literature.

The other announcement is that of a cheap edition in the "Oxford Poets" of the collected poems of Mr. Robert Bridges. It will be interesting to notice its reception. Mr. Bridges' poetic career began in 1873 with the publication of a slender volume, and it seems to have ended in 1905, with the sixth volume of his collected poems. In the meantime he had written lyrics, dramas, and narrative poems with a fastidious but unflagging pen. He has not been and probably never will be a popular poet, and even in circles which hate not poetry more than toad or asp he has often been known only as the signatory of some fine set of verses in an anthology. Those, however, whose attention was first called to his work by Mr. Andrew Lang—and Mr. Lang at one time constituted himself the flamen of Mr. Bridges' genius—have found in his pages all that they were assured that they would find: an exquisite choice of language, fine turns of phrase, and gleams of a rich if sometimes somewhat cold imagination.

The word which comes most readily to the pen in characterising the contents of Mr. Bridges, volumes is "scholarly," and the word is apt so long as it is not allowed to carry alongwith it the suggestion of absence of inspiration. His work is scholarly in its consciousness of the most approved models in literature and in its cunning allusiveness. The echoes of previous great singers in such a poem as "Eros and Psyche" must have a similar effect upon the mind of a reader of as wide a culture as the poet himself to that of the Homericisms in Arnold's "Sohrab and Rustem" on a Greek scholar. Moreover if the "Notes" are republished in the cheap edition (as along with the bibliographical information, they ought to be) a reader will see how far Mr. Bridges' indebtedness goes. His "Feast of Bacchus" is "an attempt to give Menander to the English stages; his "Christian Captives is founded on "El Principe Constante of Calderoa: his "Humours of the Court is based on two Spanish plays, one by Calderon and the other by Lope; the argument of a sonnet may be taken from a madrigal of Michael Angelo's, or, indeed, "from the anonymous sonnet No. 3,793 in the "Libro Reale," and so on. All this reminds us a little of Gray, and one is apt to wonder, both in the case of Gray and of Mr. Bridges, whether their rich vein of poetry might not have flowed even more freely had it been less encumbered with learning,

Ian Maclaren's volume "Books and Bookmen," alluded to recently in this column, has now been issued, price one shilling, by Messrs. Nisbet and Co. It bears internal evidence of having served as one of its author's popular lectures, and it may have appeared in some periodical, for as one reads one remembers the story of the colonist who, acknowledging his box of books, adds the request that if William Shakspere or John Milton have written anything new recently it should be sent on, and that of the bookman who, having "taken the pledge" to buy no more rare editions, hovers long over one, and, remembering his own impending birthday, buys it as a present to himself. 'Tis no great matter, however, for the with and fancy and geniality of the book make it well worth a second reading, and it is all the more welcome that it is a thoroughly sincere confession of its author's own predilections. His favourite novels are "The Heart of Midlothian" and "Esmond," the comparative criticism of which is exceedingly sound, and he declares that in his opinion the two best passages in English fiction are, first, Jeanie Deans's interview with the Queen, and, second, the "bringing his sheaves with him" passage in "Esmond." The writer's sympathies are with the classic things in literature, but he is an indulgent companion; he does not too much regret that in his boyhood he was fond of the companionship of trappers and Red Injuns, and allows even the mature bookman to have a weakness for work of a deciduous sort—detective stories, for example. "It is the merest pedantry," he says, "for a man to defend himself with a shamed face for his light reading; it is enough that he should be able to distinguish between the books which come and go and those which remain." This is good doctrine, for the pleasure which we have in reading Sherlock Holmes is licit enough of its kind, but its kind is different from that which, say, "Paradise Lost" or "Hamlet" affords. It was not the literary quality of books only, however, which charmed Ian Maclaren; he had a fancy for tree-calf and red morocco bindings, and liked to have favourite authors in dainty editions. One thinks that the youth who went in shockingly shabby clothes in order to be able to buy a certain Theophrastus, and the other who for months lunched on milk and bread in the City in order to be able to afford a Kelmscott edition, were each an "alter ego" of the author's own. Once when Mr. Quiriteh was showing him over his treasures and he explained he could only "look," the great collector made a remark wholly in the right spirit. "I would sooner show books to a man that loved them though he couldn't buy them, than a man who gave me my price and didn't know what he had got." One may think that Watson overrated Mark Rutherford, but this little book will please even those whose teeth were set on edge by the Kailyard stories.

If as seems probable, there is to be an influx in the near future of American novels into Britain, it will not be that there is any real demand for them. It has been recognised in England that the United States has not recently been producing work in fiction on a level with that of the best writers at home while of excellent second rate fiction enough had been produced in the British isles to supply their wants. The books introduced, therefore, will compete with those of average British novelists, who will thus have one more reason for arraigning Dame Fortune. The case, however, seems different in the colonies. There there seems to be an increasing demand for American novels. The colonies are new countries and there may be in the fiction of a country that is not, as nations go, old a spirit that makes a sympathetic appeal to them. It is Australia that is generally quoted in this connection. That in Australia there is a growing market for American fiction is admitted; that American publishers will still further exploit it seems probable from an interview with Mr. Dominick reported some time ago in the New York "Sun," and what the future will bring forth no man knows. To suggest, however, as has recently been done, that already the sales of American and English novels are about equal is to convey a false impression. It is inconsistent with certain statistics which have been recently published. The statistics are official, and show that of books (taking the word in a sense wide enough to include periodicals, music, directories, and time-tables) Australia bought £53,668 worth from the United States and £618,043 worth from the United Kingdom. Now even if we grant that the £53,668 that was spent on American literature was spent exclusively on fiction and that no large a sum was spent upon British fiction, the difference between that amount and £618,043 is infinitely too large to stand for the island continent's zeal for British theology, history, poetry, biography, music, directories, and time-tables, and the calculation still holds when we make any reasonable deduction to stand for books that are imported only to be re-exported to New Zealand. The truth seems to be that if the American publishers are ever to overtake their British rivals they have still a long bit of leeway to make up.

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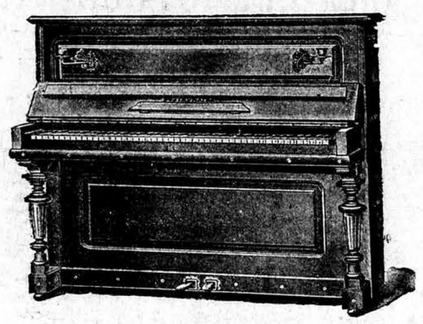

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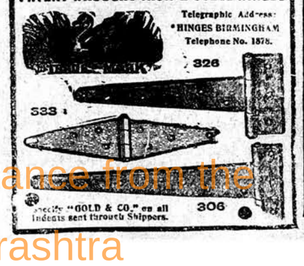

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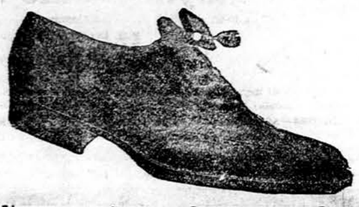

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